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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1894.

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### CRISP'S GOOD WORK

VOL. XXVI.

He Is Determined to Put the Income Tax Bill Through.

WR WILSON DECLINES TO FATHER IT But the Party in the House Disregards His Wishes.

NEW YORKERS ARE COOLING DOWN

They Recover Their Temper, and Cease Their Filibustering-Speaker and ex-Speaker Will Close the Tariff Debate.

Washington, January 26 .- (Special.) speaker Crisp and the democratic leaders of the house today amanged the programme by which the people of the country will get relief from a high protective tariff wstem and the benefit of an income tax at the same time. The income tax bill will be attached to the tariff bill and both will pass the house on next Thursday afternoon. The majority of the democratic members of the ways and means committee, led by rman Wilson, wanted the tariff bill and the income tax considered and acted upon separately.

The advocates of an income tax wanted them considered identity. Speaker Crisp being a strong advocate of an income tax imself and being anxious that both the ariff and the income tax should be disposed of by the house at the earliest possible date advised combining the two measures. He believed such a combination would strengthen both measures. The caucus last night sustained the speaker in his position. and before another week rol's around the tariff bill and the income tax bill, as a ombined measure, will be passed by the house and sent to the senate.

There was practically no filibustering in the house today. The New York and New England men realize that the action of the caucus yesterday evening means that the income tax will surely be attached to the tariff bill. At the request of the caucus the committee on rules met today and prepared a resolution extending the time of debate for three days in order that the extra time may be given to the discussion of the income tax. Thus the vote instead of being on Monday next will be on Thursday next and, as heretofore arranged, ex-Speaker Reed and Speaker Crisp will close the debate for their respective sides.

Their speeches will be on Thursday instead of Monday. The report of the committee on rules extending the time of debate will probably be made by the house morrow morning.

The chances are that it will be adopted by a unanimous vote, as both Mr. Reed and Burrows, representing the republicans of the committee on rules, agreed to the

Applications for reserved seats in the reserved galleries have been coming in by the score, and the audience on that day romises to be the largest of the season. Eastern Democrats Are Cooling Off.

Since the action of the caucus last night the New Yorkers and New Englanders who were kicking so much against the income tax, have ceased to declare that they will vote against the bill. Some of them will pably do so, but the majority were perhaps bluffing in the statements which they

made yesterday. They cannot afford to sacrifice the benefits that their section and the country generally will derive from a reduced tariff for the purpose of defeating the income tax. Their interest in the tariff reduction is greater than their opposition to the income tax. It is true they will make a vigorous fight in the committee of the whole against the income tax, but as the

the kicking democrats stand no chance. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, who reported the income tax from the ways and means committee, is not inclined to entertain any doubt of the entire success of the bill. "It will go through the house without

republicans will vote with the democrats,

difficulty," said he. "The opponents of the income tax scheme cannot muster enough votes with all their republican allies to defeat it. They will not have over twenty-four votes at the outside and they must secure fifty-two to effect anything.

New Yorkers Confer.

The New York delegation in the house had a conference this morning to take action upon how they would vote on the tariff bill. If the income tax is incorporated, Tom Campbell, who, by the way, represents an east side tenement district and has not a single constituent who will have to pay the income tax, offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the conference that all the New Yorkers would vote against the tariff bill of the income tax was incorporated Over the resolution there was a hea.ed dis-Ission and no agreement was reached. Campbell finally withdrew his resolution, though the New Yorkers are making a big bluff about voting against the tariff bill if the income tax is incorporated, the majoriof them will, probably, vote all right on the final vote on the passage of the bill. The house voted against the ways and means committee on another schedule of the tariff bill again today. In the bill, as

reproted, uncut diamonds were made dutiat 15 per cent Mr. Alderson, of West Virginia, offered a substitute putting a duty of 15 per cent on uncut diamonds, 30 per cent on cut diamonds and 35 per cent on set stones of all kinds. se, by a small majority, adopted the Alderson amendment, again demostriting that the democrats are in favor of tax-

ing luxuries high and putting all necessities on the free list. The Sugar Trust's Death Struggle. This congress seems to be opposed to trusts. From its action, up to the present time, it is determined to down them. The ways and means committee in reporting the tariff bill had given refined sugar, or the product of the trusts, a duty of 1/4 of a cent a pound, while it put raw sugars on the free list. The house, by a large ma-Jority, overthrew the report of the committee and put refined sugar as well as raw sugar on the free list, likewise re-

house. The sugar trust will get no protection at its hands. It is said that there is a well defined plan on foot in the senate to prevent the trust from having any protection. Indeed

pealing the bounty. This settles it in the

tariff bil', will put a higher duty on raw sugar than on refined sugars. In that event of course the trust would be absolutely and entirely destroyed. The action of the house and rumors of what the senate will do have already knocked sugar trust stock down several points, and in the event that the predictions as to the senate's action prove to be correct, the trust will fall of its own weight.

One of the Record's Best Issues. Senator Jones, of Nevada, has at last printed his silver speech made during the extra session. It was issued yesterday and fills one entire copy of The Congressional Record. There are ninety-six pages of it. This is the first case of the kind known where an entire issue of The Congressional

Record was given to one speech. Hendrix Prefers to Walk. When the house put coal, iron and sugar on the free list the other day probably the maddest man of all the members at the action of the house was Mr. Hendrix, of the Brooklyn, N. Y., district, Mr. Hendrix is a democrat, but he does not believe in free trade by any means. In speaking of the action of the house to one of his colleagues, Mr. Hendrix said that Henry George seemed to be running things. "The condition of things," said he, "reminds me of the Irishman who was riding a mule. By some means the animal got a hoof fast in the stirrup, observing which the Irishman remarked: 'Faith, and if yez goin' to get into the saddle, I will climb down."

Sibley Surprised Them. Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who has resigned his seat in congress, will prove a great loss to the silver men in the house, as he was one of the few eastern democrats who advocated the free coinage of silver. He opposed the administration in its silver contest and he made a speech the other night opposing the cariff bill. The executive committee of one of his counties raised a great lewl about his action and Mr. Sibley replied that the committee could have his resignation. The committee didn't want that, but yesterday he sent it to the governor of Pennsylvania. The chances are that Mr. Sibley's successor will be a repubtcan. He represents a republican district and it was only because of his personal popularity that he carried it. Since his election the district gave nearly 5,000 republican

majority in a local contest. Mr. Carlisle's Request Refused. Secretary Carlisle told the judiciary committee yesterday, as reported in these dispatches, that it would embarrass the treas ury department for that committee to favorably report Mr. Bailey's resolution declaring that the secretary of the treasury had no authority to issue bonds save for redemption purposes. Notwithstanding this statement on the part of the secretary of the treasury, the committee today, by a vote of 9 to 4 decided to report Mr. Bailey's resolution favorably. But three democrats voted against a favorable report. They were Wolverton, of Wisconsin; Layton, of Ohio, and Stockdale, of Mississippi. The democrats voting for a favorable report were Bailey, of Texas; Lane, of Illinois; Terry, of Arkansas; Goodnight, of Kentucky, and De Armond, of Missouri. One republican voted no and four voted ave. It s due to the democrats who voted against reporting the resolution that they acknowledge the resolution to be the law, but did not think it expedient at this time.

Mr. Bailey, on the other hand, stated that it was never inexpedient to declare what is

Mr. Bailey is very much pleased that the committee should have gone with him. He believes that this action will force the coinage of the seigniorage of silver now in the penses.

The committee's action was a surprise after Mr. Carlisle's statement yesterday. But few thought it would go against him. The action, however, goes to show that congressmen realize that they must act for themselves and not to take the advice of the administration any further.

Bailey Thinks It Will Pass. It is a rare thing that the recommendation of an administration is overthrown by a congress of the same party, but the members of the committee recognized that the responsibility was upon them and that they must act irrespective of the wishes of the secretary. Mr. Bailey says he will call up the resolution in the house at an early date and he believes the house will pass it by a large majority. The New Yerkers who want to buy the bonds to be issued by Secretary Carisle on February 1st, are still drawing gold out of the treas-ury and the reserve at the close of busi-ness last night was lower than it has ever

been. It was but \$67,000,000. Has Had Enough. Mr. Harter, of Ohio, the man who has made himself so conspicuous in the fight in the house against silver, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He will remove his residence to Philadelphia, and says he will get out of politics.
"After this term," said he, "I shall aban-

don political life. A congressional career has many attractions but more drawbacks. It does not suit me to be nine-tenths an office broker and one-tenth a legislator."
The Georgia Club of Washington is now under full sail. Apartments have been opened in a building on Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and have been very tastefully furnished. The club rooms are open at all times, and, of coure, have become the general resort of all Georgians in Washington.

Take Off the Duty. Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, has given notice that he will offer an amendment to the tariff bill putting cotton bagging on the free list. It will probably be offered and voted upon tomorrow.

Georgia Personals.

Uncle Ben Russell has announced that he will make a tariff speech tomorrow evening. Though he will be running a rival show to Senator Gordon's lecture, "Uncle Ben's" is a free performance and he will probably be to be performed audience.

bly have a good audience. E. W. B.

Wanted for Murder. Jackson, Miss., January 26.—(Special.)—
The police have arrested Cris Reid, of Pontotoc, Miss., alias Charles Duncan, of Bowling Green, Ky., a desperate negro, wanted for murdering Selick Smith at Bowling Creen recently, and for more recently and for more recently. wanted for murdering sener smith at Bow-ling Green recently, and for some state of-fense. The negro confesses theat he is wanted in Mississippi, but denies the mur-der in Kentucky. A dispatch from the Ken-tucky authorities says there is no doubt of ng the man wanted there.

It is said that there is a well defined lan on foot in the senate to prevent the sust from having any protection. Indeed here are those who predict that the senate, it amends the sugar schedule of the

### NOT IN A KINDLY WAY

Constable Elliott Laid His Hand Roughly on a Woman.

IT NEARLY LEAD TO A SERIOUS RICT

Mrs. Nolte Tells How the Officer Searched the Place.

HE SEEMED TO BE QUITE DRUNK

Several Witnesses Corroborate the Storekeeper's Wife-Policemen and Consta-

bles Go to Court Heavily Armed. Charleston, S. C., January 26,-(Special.)-J. C. Elliott, the dispensary constable who came near being lynched on Wednesday for striking Mrs. Nolte while raiding her house was on trial today before Justice Burnett on a charge of assault and battery. Elliott was accompanied to the courthouse by a dozen constables, all heavily armed, and a wagonload of police, also heavily armed and commanded by the chief, who was also on the scene. They surrounded and took possession of the courthouse during the trial, which, owing the the slowness of the judge lasted from 11 o'clock a. m., till p. m. It was then adjourned over till to-

The first witness put up was W. H Smith, who, being sworn, said that he was left in charge of Mr. Nolte's store from 1 o'clock on January 24th, till Mr. Nolte returned, somewhere about 2 o'clock. Several of the state constables passed. Elliott came in and asked the witness if he could

search the premises. showed no warrant, or even a badge," Smith continued. "I referred him to Mrs. Nolte. She told him that he must wait until Mr. Nolte returned. Elliott said he had a right to search, and struck Mrs. Noite on the left shoulder with his fist. He then went behind the counter and searched in the flour barrels. Elliott was drunk. He supported himself on his cane and could hardly keep himself up. He called me back in the store afterwards, asked me to get Mrs. Nolte to drop the case against him and acknowledged that he struck her."

Saw the Blow Struck. .C. W. Heins swore that he was in the store, and saw Elliott strike Mrs. Nolte. He did not know what words had passed be-tween them before, but he saw the blow struck, and asked if Elliott was drunk. The witness said: "I did not see him drink anything, but I smelt whisky on his breath. He appeared to be intoxicated." N. H. Meyer said he was at Nolte's store,

aw Mrs. Nolte and Mr. Smith, Mr. Heins and Constable Elliott.

He did not see any blow struck. He heard Mrs. Noite say: "You struck me!" Elliott walked up the store and said: "Yes, and I suppose there'll be trouble

The witness was standing at the door on the street and went off. Mre. Noite asked that a policeman be called. Elliott was store when the witness came up.

Elliott Seemed to Be Drunk. Mrs. Nolte said she lived at 24 Vanderhordst street. She was at home at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Her husband was away. A man she did not know but would know again entered the store. She identified Elliott in the court cem as the man who asked Mr. Smith if he could search the store. He was re-ferred to her and the witness told him he should wait until Mr. Nolte came. Then he struck her on the left shoulder with his doubled fist a hard blow. "Elliot peared to be drunk," said Mrs. Nolte. "Elliott apthat he did not strike

His testimony was: "I did not speak to Smith. Mrs. Nolte seemed very much excited and said she would kill me if I didn't get out. I showed her my badge. The place was small crowded, and I possibly touched her accidentally in passing her."
This ended the evidence. Argument will be heard tomorrow. No attempt was made during the day to molest the constables. They go around in a body now, all heavily armed. They made no raids today.

CLEVELAND MOVING SLOWLY In the Matter of Nominations Since

Hornblower's Rejection. Washington, January 25—The fact has been noted that the president is sending very few nominations to the senate these days and that confirmations by the senate are being made slowly. There has been a most marked falling off in both respects since the rejection by the senate of the omination of Judge Hornblower for justice of the supreme court of the United States and of J. Scott Harrison for the surveyor of the port of Kansas City. So far, during the present week, the president has sent Mr. Peckham, to be associate justice, and while the senate has held two or three brief executive sessions only a very few confirmations have been announced. It is also a well-known fact that there is scarce lly an important committee of the senate which has not one or more nominations hung up there, because of the objections of senators and others. A large number of nominations from New York, one from Missouri, South Carolina, Illinois and many other states, which were made before the Christmas holidays, remain still in the committee. Appraiser Bunn, of New York; Collector Simmons, of North Carolina, and the Topeka postmaster are included in the list of appointments of long standing which have not received attention. It is the general cellef about the senate that the nominations will come in more rapidly after the Peckham nomination, is disposed of.

TO CHANGE THE VENTILATORS,

So Congressmen Can Breathe Purer Air. Washington, January 26,-Since the be-

ginning of the fifty-third congress there has been constant complaint from members of the inadequate and unsanitary methods General P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, minister to Guatemala, arrived in Washington today. He will spend several cays among his friends here.

Rev. Dr. Tupper, of Atlanta, spent today here, en route for home.

Uncle Ben Russell has announced that he will make a tariff speech tomorrow eventing. Though he will be running a rival show body, has devoted itself to solving the question of a supply of pure air. Experts have been called in for consultation from the capitol architect's office and the treasury department. They have recommended that the ventilators on the floor, which have become the receptacle of waste paper and other rubbish, be superseded by a system of ventilators in the walls and celling, through which the air pumped up by an apparatus in the basement, will enter. The committee is inclined to look with favor upon the suggestions of Engineer Gouge, of the capitol, and doubtless they will be carried into effect during the first recess of congress.

Fell Overboard and Drowned. Jupiter, Fla., January 26.—(Special.)—The body of young Dunbar was found last night by Mr. Wallard, the light keeper in the by Mr. Wallard, the light keeper in the river here, but was not taken from the water. He walted for the coroner to arrive. Dunbar was an oller on the steamboat Santa Lucia, and last Monday evening about 6 o'clock, as the boat was running at a good speed, fell from the boat and was drowned. The boat was stopped and a short search made for the body, but not finding it proceeded on its way and the body was not recovered till last night. Dunbar was recently from Illinois, having come to this country for the health of his mother, who is said to be at Titusville. He went to work on the boat so as to keep his mother here and had only been at work one week.

BELIEVED IN HYPNOTISM.

But That Did Not Save Him from the

Chlcago, January 26.—George H. Painter was hanged at 8:04 o'clock this morning for the murder of Alice Martin, his mistress, at their rooms on South Green street, near Madison. During his confinement Painter, who was a Chicago gambler, professed to be a firm believer in hypnotism, and pleaded for an opportunity to demonstrate his innocence by being thrown into a hypnotic trance. He would be compelled, he said with the confinement of the compelled, be said with the confinement of the confinement he said, while under the influence hypnotist to repeat his actions on the night of the murder, but his request was refused.

Another to Hang. Birmingham, Ala., January 26.-(Special.)-Joseph Bally, a negro, was convicted by a jury in the criminal court here today of the murder of his wife and sentenced to be hanged. Bally was jealous of his wife's popularity in colored circles, and in a fit of passion shot her to death in front of their welling in the suburbs. This is the second hanging booked by the criminal court this

SHE LOVED A PLUMBER.

Miss Kate Wanted to Be the Wife of a Millionaire.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 26.—(Special.)—At daybreak this morning James H. Clail.)—At daybreak this morning James H. Lapp, a young plumber, in company with a friend, drove to the residence of Dr. E. A. Cobleigh, a prominent physician, and dean of the Chattanooga Medical collegeand at a preconcerted signal, Miss Viola, the beautiful nineteen-year-old daughter of Dr. Cebleigh, appeared and the trio drove postlaste to the type of Sauter Haltzelaw. postbaste to the home of 'Squire Holtzclaw. The 'squire, who has presided on many a like occasion, in a few words made the run-aways man and wife. The early train was taken for Knoxville and the north. couple will return when the storm of par-ental displeasure sas passed. On account of the social prominence of the bride's family, her parents were opposed to the mar-riage. Dr. Cobleigh himself married when but fifteen.

ONE LUNATIC KILLS ANOTHER. A Third Who Looked on Says He

Thought They Were Playing. Nashville, Tenn., January 26.—(Special.)— The news reached the city this morning of a horrible murder that occurred some time Wednesday night at the Central Asylum for the Insane, seven miles from the city. Thomas Gant, Charles Collins and Elijah ed to be harmless, have for some time been occupying the same apartment. Yesterday morning Collins was found on a cot with one side of his head crushed in. Gant had beaten him to death. Puryear had witnessed the murder, but said that he thought Gant was playing. When questioned about it, Gant did not deny the killing, but offered

TWO PASSENGERS KILLED. The Train Hand Did Not Go Back Far

Enough with the Torpedoes. Raleigh, N. C., January 26.-(Special.)-Early this morning within the yard limits of the Raleigh and Gaston division of the Seaboard Air-Line railway, at Henderson, the second section of the through freight train dashed in the rear end of the first section. It struck a passenger car in which there were nine persons. Rev. E. J. Shaw, a Baptist preacher, of Portsmouth Va., and L. Bowman, a horse dealer, of Rich mond, Va., were almost instantly killed. W. G. Brodie, of Warrenton, N. C., had a leg broken. It is said that the accident was due to the failure of the flagman of the first section, which had stopped, to set his signals far enough in the rear of the train.
It is the first fatal collision on this division in ten years.

JUDGE KEY JOINS IN

The Decree of Judge Newman for the Sale of the Road. Knoxville, Tenn., January 26.—(Special.)— Judge Key, of the United States district

court, rendered a decision this afternoon joining in the decree of Judge Newman, of Atlanta, for the sale of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad at Atlanta. He, however, reserved the right to change his decree if it is subsequently decreed in his court that litigating contractors shall hold first lien on the property. United States Circuit Court Clerk Taylor was made spe-cial commissioner to receive and pay out money arising from the sale of that part of the road lying in Tennessee to Tennessee creditors. It is said that the decision is unsatisfactory to the Central Trust Com-pany of New York, and an appeal may be taken.

DRAWING OUT THE GOLD

To Return It to the Treasury in Payment of Bonds. Washington, January 26.—Since January 17th, the date on which Secretary Carlisle issued his circular inviting bids for the purchase of bonds, there has been withdrawn from the treasury department \$2,800,-000 in gold or its equivalent, for the purpose, it is asserted, to pay for the purpose, it is asserted, to pay for the bonds, Since January 1st, the treasury has lost \$12,440,000 in gold. Offers to take bonds continue to be received at the treasury department, but no information is obtainable as to the amount. There was a further loss as to the amount. There was a further loss of \$794,000 in the treasury gold reserve and it now stands at \$67,557,114, although there is no material change in the net balance. The deficiency in the revenues for the month to date approximates \$10,000,000.

Miners Sentenced for Contempt. Knoxville, Tenn., January 26.—Nine miners from Mingo mountain, on the Tennessee-Ken ucky border, were today sentenced three days' imprisonment for contemp of court. The company for which they ha of court. The company for which they have worked is in the hands of a receiver of the United States district court. The receiver ordered them to vacate tenement houses they occupied, the miners having refused to go to work at reduced wages. Ejectment notices were served on them by United States deptty marshals, but still they refused to move. They were then arrested for contempt. Certain mitigating circumstances reduced the punishment to three days and a severe lecture.

Notice to the Chinese. Chattanooga, Tenn., January 26.—(Special..)—J. T. Essary, internal revenue col-

lector for East Tennessee, arrived in the city tonight and will tomorrow serve no-tice on the handful of Chinamen to comply with the registration provise of the Geary exclusion act. Each celestial is required to be photographed and his picture, be photographed and his picture, accom-panied by a sworn affidavit stating his bus-iness and time of residence in this country. This must be sent to Washington before he is qualified to register if his application is in proper form. This is the first move to enforce this act in Tennessee. The limit of registration is May 4th.

Suit of the Knights.

Washington, January 26.-T. B. McGuire, of the executive council of the Knights of of the executive council of the Knights of Lator, arrived here today as the special messenger of Grand Master Workman Sovereign, bearing the official papers to be filed in the proposed proceedings against Secretary Carlisle to enjoin the issuance of bolds as proposed by him, He sought out Senator Alien, but the latter is still urging the employment of other counsel to take charge of the legal work. It is probable that the firm of Shellabarger & Wilson, of this city, will be retained.

### HURRIES AWAY.

On a Fast Flying Special the Champion Goes Northward.

HE GIVES \$100 BILLS TO FRIENDS

Corbett and Mitchell Give Bond to Appear in Court Next Month.

JACKSON WILL BE HIS MEAT IN JUNE

Charley Was Too Slow-The Glove That Knocked the Englishman Out Is Given to a Barkeeper as a Souvenir.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 26.-At 9:30 o'clock this morning Corbett and Mitchell appeared before the criminal court of record to answer to the charges made against them vesterday. The case of the state was argued by County Solicitor Christie and the attorney general, while the counsel for the defense were Attorneys Cockrell and John E. Hartridge. The argument was brief on both sides and at its conclusion the defendants were placed under bond to appear before the criminal court on the second day of the next term, which will fall upon Wednesday, February 28th. The county solicitor filed information in the case as follows:

"State of Florida vs. James J. Corbett, Charles Mitchell, J. E. T. Bowden. In Charles Mitchell, J. E. T. Bowden. In the name and by the authority of the state of Florida, J. B. Christie, county solicitor for the county of Duval, prosecuting for the state of Florida in the said county, under oath, information makes that James J. Corbett and Charles Mitchell of the county of Duval, and state of Florida, on the 25th day of January, in the year 1894, in the county and state aforesaid, there and thereby and in pursuance of a previous appointment and arrange-ment made to meet and engage in a fight with each other, and your informant afore-said, upon his oath aforesaid, further information makes that J. E. T. Bowden Louis C. Sihler, B. F. Blake, C. W. Richardson, Joseph Vendig, Harry Mason, Charles E. Smith, John Kelly, Billy Thomp-Charles E. Smith, John Kelly, Billy Thompson, Dan Creedon, Thomas Tracey, William A. Brady, Bat Masterson, R. H. McMillan, Jack Dempsey, Al Smith, Jack McAuiiffe and Billy Taylor, of the county and state aforesaid, on the 25th day of January A. D., 1894, in the county and state aforesaid, were then and there present at such fight aforesaid between the said Jämes J. Corbett and the said Charles Mitchell, then and there addings, secondling. Mitchell, then and there aiding, seconding, advising, encouraging and promoting such fight between the said James J. Corbett and the said Charles Mitchell, contrary to the form of the state in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Florida. "J. B. CHRISTIE,

'County Solicitor." Making Their Bonds.

The amount of bail having been fixed, he bonds were made as follows: James J. Corbett, bond \$5,000, sureties C. L. Bucki and T. V. Cashen; Charles Mitchell, bond \$5,000, sureties F. B. Genovar and T. V. Cashen; Joseph H. Vendig, bond \$2,500, sureties H. Mason and T. V. Cashen; William A. Brady, bond \$2,500, sureties C. L. Bucki and T. V. Cashen; Billy Thompson, bond \$2,500, sureties F. B. Genovar and T. V. Cashen.

As soon as the bonds were signed Corbett, who was anxious to get away, shook hands with his friends in the room and was especially cordial in his farewell greetings to Billy Thompson and Mitcheil; as

was also Brady An Ovation to Corbett.

After leaving the courtroom Corbett came down the street and, stopping at the Globe received a great ovation and shook hands with the crowd until his arms must have ached. Together with his party, he went to the Floride Central and Peninsular denot, where the special train awaited to carry the world-beater through to New York. Mitchell and his party remained in the city until 2:25 o'clock, when the party entered the special car provided for them on the Florida Central and Peninsular regular train and followed the champion's party east.

The champion went to the express office before leaving and sent to his own address in Boston \$18,000 in cash. The remaining \$2,000 of the purse he had changed into crisp \$100 bills and these he gave away to his friends and helpers.

Another Fight. There may be another battle in Jacksonville on the 8th of next March. Articles were signed in this city yesterday morning for a glove contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Dan Creedon to take place on that date. The men will fight as middle weights for \$10,000 a side before the club offering the best purse. J. D. Honkins. agent for both parties, signed the articles of agreement and went to see the Duval Club about the purse question. The club has not put up a purse, but may. It all depends upon how the present legal proceedings come out. If nothing is done to prevent glove contests the club will put up a purse. It will also build a handsome club house in this city and endeavor to pull off three fights every

season. Will Fight Pete Jackson.

James J. Corbett, champion of the world will have to fight for the title some time ir June and Peter Jackson will be the man who will go up against him. Last night "Parson" Davies sent a telegram to his brother, Vera R. Davies, in Chicago, to put up the second deposit of \$1,000 for the fight in the stakeholder's hands. The stakeholder is Will A. Davis, of the Haymarke. and Columbian theaters, and he now holds 4,000 of Corbett's and Jackson's money-\$2,000 for each man. Parson Davies said:

"They say I'm too foxy to let Jackson up against Corbett, do they? Well, they an say what they please, but this second deposit going up on the heels of Corbett's victory looks like I mean business, doesn't it? I've got a wonder and the people will see it when Jackson and Corbett meet."

The fight will take place between the 20th and 30th of June before the club offer-

ing the largest purse.

Nearly every out-of-the-way sport who could pay his hotel bill left town last night. could pay his notes our set town last night.

A few were to be seen on the streets, but
the majority were afraid of sharing the
fate of the members of the Duval Cubbeing put under bonds to appear as alders and abettors of a prize fight-and left as and abettors of a price light—and left as quickly as possible. About \$30,000 passed through Bookmaker Stedeker's hands. Nearly as much more was wagered on the outside. Al Smith is

ed to have won more than any other single individual. The Attorney General Talks. Asking the attorney general about the continuance of the case against Corbett and Mitchell until the February term of the criminal court of record, he replied:

"These cases were continued after consul-

tation with Judge Christie, the county soll-citor, and we both agreed that this was the best course to pursue. I also advised with other attorneys familiar with the surrout. Ings of the case. Public sentiment here seems to have been slightly in favor of the fight and in such a state of feeling it is not deemed advisable by the state's coun-sel to go to trial. After the lapse of a month, when the present feeling has subsided, the trial can be had free from all extraneous influences. It is the determination of the state authorities to convict these parties, if there is any law for it, and I believe that the law against fighing by appointment under our statute has been violated. If Corbett and the others fail to appear for trial their bonds, which are large in amount, will be sued on and the defendants will be extradited from the states where they reside upon the application of Governor Mitchell. The case at the proper time will be vigorously prosecuted.

Duval Club Breaks Up.

The Duval Cub no longer exists. It broke up in a row today. Some hard names passed between one of the members and Bowden, whose management was severely criticised. Bowden says he has washed his hands of the whole business. He says he will never try to get up another prize fight.
This one has kept him awake at nights with worry.

The other members of the club are going to reorganize with outside capital. They are planning to build a fine clubhouse with the expectation of pulling off at least three events every winter. The clubhouse will be on the plan of those in New Orleans and the other large cities, where pugilism has heretofore flourished. A boxing instructor will be employed.

will be employed.

Lou Sihler, of the Globe saloon, comes out \$1,000 or so winner and about squeres up his losses on Sullivan and Hall. Before Corbett left he gave Lou the glove that knocked out Mitchell. It will be put in a glass case and exhibited in the Globe.

Press People Indignant. The club gave the visiting newspaper men a dirty deal in forcing them to pay 50 each of or admission. Bowden had wired a Cincinnati newspaper that representatives of the press would be admitted free and that they would be accorded all courtesies. In the face of this he made them pay and the press people are naturally denouncing Bow-

The c'ub took in about \$31,000 from admissions. They will come out about even un-less they are put to heavy expense in defending the prosecutions which have been

FIGHTS JACKSON IN JUNE.

Corbett Says Mitchell Was Too Slow in the Ring. Savannah, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)— A special train on the Florida Central and A special rain on the Florida Central and Peninsular road passed through the city at 3 o'clock this afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. James J. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. be-laney, Manager Brady and the entire Cor-bett party of about twenty aboard. The train did not come into the depot, as there was no time to be lost, but changed engines out at the junction, stopping here only fif-teen minutes for that purpose. Corbett was seen by a representative of The Morning News and asked how he felt after the fight.

There was not a scratch on him and nothing whatever to indicate that he had been in a whatever to indicate that he had been in a prize fight just twenty-four hours before. "I never felt better in my life," Corbett replied. "I was agreeably surprised when Mitchell stepped in the ring, and it didn't take me long to size my man up. I knew I could do what I liked with him, and as my friends had no money up on the number of rounds, I finished the fellow at once. "Mitchell was not swift enough," continued the champion, "and he was over confident. He has had enough to quiet him for a while, I guess."

dent. He has had enough to quiet him a while, I guess."
"What about your arrest?" was asked.
"That cuts no figure. I am going to appear tomorrow night at the Madison Square Garden in New York, and then will go right on the road again with my company."
"Will you fight again?" "Well, I should say I would," was the

"There are three prize fighting countries, this one, Australia and England. I have atthis one, Australia and England. I have attended to the champions of two of them and will fight Peter Jackson next June. I sent my second deposit of \$1,000 for this fight to Chicago yesterday and feel confident of the rsult of my fight with Jackson, and—"

The train was moving off and the reporter had to jump. Time was found between questions, however, to get a word with Mrs. Corbett and she was asked what she had to say about it.

had to say about it. "I never at any time had any doubt about the result," Mrs. Corbett replied. "It's Jim's business to win and he always knows his

CORBETT IS ALL RIGHT. The Report That He Was Shot Was

a Fake. Richmond, Va., January 27.—1:30
a. m.—(Special.)—The report that Corbett had been shot after leaving Jacksonville does not seem to have been well founded. His special train which is running on an especially fast schedule in order to enable him to get to New York in time to fill an engagement at Madison Square garden tonight, is now between Greensboro, N. C., and Danville, Va. A. direct message over the wire from the former point has just been received. It says that everything was all right when the train passed there, a few minutes ago. The operstor asked the Pullman conductor as to ne truth of the report and that official replied that there was not a word of truth in it. The champion was asleep and per-

fertly well. Corbett and Jackson. London, January 26.-It is announced here that Champion James J. Corbett has arranged to come to England and that the fight between him and Peter Jackson will probably occur before the National Sport-

AN ACQUITTAL EXPECTED.

Gaston's Case Is in the Hands of the Jury.

Jackson, Tenn., January 26.-(Special.)-Ex-Congressman C. B. Simonton, of the tenth district, Memphis, closed a strong argument for the prosecution at 3 o'cleak in the case of the state vs. ex-Police Captain T. C. Gaston, for the killing of W. C. Strickland. The state has made a vigorous fight for the conviction of Gaston, and the charge of Judge Lewis Wood this afternoon was clear, and to the point. The jury took the case at 5:45 o'clock, and a verdict is expected at 8:30 tomorrow morni

An Acquittal Expected. Haynes & Hayes, and Colonel Simonton are assisting Attorney General Herring in the prosecution, and Hon. E. L. Bullock and B. J. Howard are conducting the de-

Pat Strickland, brother of the dead man, was the first to open upon Gaston on the morning after the killing, and he is under indictment for attempted mans. aughter. His case will probably be called next.

There is also a probability of a suit for perjury against certain of the state's wit-

sses in the Gaston trial. The Gas Killed Them St. Paul, January 3.—Carlton B. Tarbell, shipping clerk of the Northwest General Electric Company, and wife were overcome by the fumes from a gas stove this morning. Mr. Tarbell was found dead, his wife dying a couple of hours later. The rubber pipe became disconnected from the stove and the gas filled their home at 235 Smith

### THE GOVERNOR BACK

He Returned Yesterday and Talks About His Trip.

SOME MISTAKEN IDEAS CORRECTED

And a Full Statement of His Position Given to The Constitution.

BELIEVES THE PUBLIC BACKED HIM.

And Takes the Whole Responsibility on His Shoulders-Informed That Georgia Was to Be Invaded.

Firm in the consciousness of having done his duty and his full duty as he conceived it, Governor Northen talked yesterday about his visit to Waycross.

"I believe firmly," said he, "that in doing all I could to prevent this fight taking place in Georgia I but represented the best

sentiment of the people Then he went on to tell of his trip to Waycross, what led to it and what was

done there. "In the first place," said he, "I would like to say that I was acting on information of the most positive and undoubted character that the fight, in case it was prevented in Jacksonville, would take place Georgia soil. Acting on this information, my first step was to ascertain whether such an occurrence was against the laws

of Georgia. I found that it undoubtedly was. Then the next question was how best to prevent it at the least possible expense to the state. I exhausted the possibilities of the civil authorities coping with the affair and then resorted to the military. Without going into minute details, were the same circumstances presented to me again as in this case, I would not change my action in any respect what-

Story of the Affair. Going somewhat into detail about the occurrences leading up to his trip to Waycross, Governor Northen said;

"My first information that there was probability of a fight occurring on Georgia soil came to me from a gentleman who came to the mansion and gave me to understand that his information was positive on the subject. This was corroborated by as many as half a dozen letters from the lower part of the state, all of which were most positive in their statements concern-ing the information which the writers had as to the purpose of the Jacksonville club to have their fight in Georgia.

'With this information before me," said the governor, "my first step was to investi-gate the legal aspect of the case to find out whether the act contemplated was against the laws of Georgia. All I want to say on this point is that there is plenty of law to prevent it. The question then pre-sented itself, did the best sentiment of the people endorse that law? for unless a law represents the best sentiment of the community it is practically anullity. In the consideration of this question I was confronted with the knowledge that such contesus had been placed under the ban in every other state of the union. New York, Indiana, Louisiana and, apparently, Florida. —in every state where a test of the matter had been made it has been declared that these contests were brutal and brutalizing and in many there had been enacted spe-cial legislation against them. Then the proposition narrowed down to this: Could the civilization of Georgia stand that which other state in the union had repudiated—was the civilization of Georgia lower than that of her sister states?

"Now, understand me," governor, "so far as this special contest is concerned or any other contest of the kind, I care absolutely nothing personally. I don't know what such a contest is. Mr. Corbett and Mr. Mitchell might go on and fight anywhere so far as I personally am concerned, and I would make no objection. But that was not the question. The question was one of permitting the civilization of the state to be lowered by a lot of brutal ruffians from all parts of the earth. thing to do was to prevent that fight if it were possible.

The Civil Strength Practically Tested "I have heard the criticism made that the thing for me to have done was simply to call the attention of the civil authorities to the fact that this would be a breach of the laws and not to step in otherwise until the civil authority and the power of the civil officers had been exhausted. That may be all right in the control of the civil officers had been exhausted. be all right in theory and in theory that is what I did do. But practically what good would it have been to have simply notified the sheriff of Charlton county that should prevent the fight taking place in that county when it would necessitate the guarding of forty miles of railway with a large force? Of course, you know that the country down there is very sparse-

settled and it is perfectly foolish talk about the sheriff accomplishing that "Before I decided to go to Waycross," "Before I decided to go to Wayeross," continued Governor Northen, "I sent Lieutenant Satterlee, assistant adjutant general, to Savannah to have a full and free conference with the field officers of the volunteer force on the subject. If the officers were against such action, I did not wish to call them out: I found from Lieutenant Satterlee's report that their conference.

nt Satterlee's report that they were in Hearty accord with me."

Here is Lieutenant Satterlee's report:
"State of Georgia, Adjutant and Inspector
General's Oince, Atlanta, Ga., January 22,
1834.—To his excellency, Governor William
J. Northen, Atlanta, Ga.—Governor: in accordance with your verbal instructions of
January 19, 1834, I have the honor to report
that I proceeded on that day to Savannah
Ga., and on Saturday, January 20, 1834, called upon, and had a conterence with Colonel
George A. Mercer, first regiment, infantry,
Georgia Volunteers, and Colonel William W.
Gordon, first regiment, cavairy, Georgia tearty accord with me.' Gordon, first regiment, cavalry, Georgia Volunteers, in regard to the calling out of Volunteers, in regard to the calling out of certain commands of the volunteer forces to assist in preventing the contemplated Corbett-Mitchell prize fight in the event of its occurrence in this state. I also called upon and conferred with Captain Jordan F. Brooks, company E, first regiment, infantry, Georgia Volunteers, on the same subject. I can report that you will have the hearty and thorough co-operation and aid of the officers, and within their power, the greatest available strength of their commands, in case it is deemed necessary to call upon the troops in support of the civil authorities. The only hindrance to the turning out of the full strength of their respective commands will be the usual difficulty of commanding the services of all the men, namely, their inability to leave their business.

eir business.
"eVry respectfully, your obedient servant,
"C. B. SATTERLEE, "Acting Assistant Adj. Gen." "I have been criticised for going to Way-cross to take command of the military forces. I did not go there for that purpose. I went for the purpose of being near the scene of action, where I could be kept fully posted of the state of affairs and to act promptly if any action was necessary. With the splendid military officers we have there would have been no reason for me take personal command. to take personal command, though of course there is no question of my authority to do so should the occasion require.

"After consulting with the civil officers and after getting a good deal of information which emphasized that which I had already received about the contest taking place in Georgia, I called upon the troops and stationed them along the lines of the Savannah, Florida and Western and the Florida Central and Peninsular railroads. Florida Central and Peninsular railroads, where they could do the most good. Now, as to my information concerning the fight, I want to say that at my suggestion Solicitor Brantley, who was with me, sent three trusted men into Jacksonville to as-pertain the real facts. Their reports corroborated the other information we had re-ceived and there was every reason to be-lieve that unless the contest was permitted in Jacksonville it would be fought on Geor-gia goil

in Jackson in the solution of the granting of the permanent injunction. And even then we did not consider that the matter was settled, for Governor Mitchell was quoted as saying that he would prewas quoted as saying that he would pre-vent the fight at all hazards, and that he would not go into the courts, but would declare martial law, if necessary. And further than this, Colonel Gordon, who had to Folkston in command of the miligone to Folkston in command of the mili-tary, as late as 11:15 the day of the fight

tary, as late as 11:15 the day of the fight wired me the following:

"Folkston, Ga.,—Governor Northen, Waycross, Ga.: One of Sheriff Wainwright's deputies has returned from Boulogne. He reports he was informed if train No. 14 stopped at Camp Perry the fight would take place there. The train did stop and put off instruments and twelve or fifteen men.

"That explains fully the situation. Even up to an hour and three-quarters before up to an hour and three-quarters before

That explains fully the situation. Even up to an hour and three-quarters before the fight occurred we had every reason to believe that there was a strong probability of its taking place on Georgia soil."

Would Have Been Prevented.

"Did you have sufficient force to have prevented the fight? "Oh, yes, there is no question about that, The fight could not have taken place in Georgia. I was better prepared, it is true, on the Savannah, Florida and Western than on the Florida Central and Peninsu-

"What about the cost entailed?"
"I don't yet know as to that, but I do know that as compared to maintaining the stand of Georgia as a civilized common-wealth the cost of a few hundred or even a thousand dollars is nothing. I had every reason to believe that there would be fight in Georgia. I felt positive that the sentiment of the state was with me in any effort to suppress such a disgraceful occurrence. I exhausted the civil possibilities before calling out any of the militia and I did it at the least possible expense to

"There is one thing that I want to say and that is that I assume all the respon-sibilities for the act. Any citizen has a right to criticize in as strong language a he sees fit the action of any official and I court criticism. I know this, that like any other human being I am liable to mistakes. If I have made one in this instance, I don't know it; but if so it has been simply through my determination to do my full duty as it appears to me. I cannot for a moment believe that public sentiment in this state would have justified me if, with the information in my possession, I had been entirely indifferent to the purpose and plans of the Jacksonville club. If, as the result of such indifference, the good order of the state had been disturbed by this brutal fighting and all its attendant evils, I would have received the denuncia-tions of every good citizen of the common-wealth. Now that I have done my best to maintain the high character of our people and keep our civilization without stain, I perfectly willing to submit my action to the judgment of the law-abiding people whom I have the honor to serve."

DID NOT WAIT FOR ORDERS. The Brunswick Soldiers Quit When

They Heard of the Fight. Brunswick, Ga., January 26 .- (Special.)-The Brunswick Horse Guards returned late The Brunswick Horse Guards returned and last night after a day and night spent in the woods on the Florida line under orders from Governor Northen to intercept Corbett and Mitchell if they endeavored to cross the line. A cold rain fell constantly while the troops paced up and down the railroad track on guard duty. Information was caught from the wire that the fight was over, and Captain Thomas was permitted by Camden ounty's sheriff to return to Brunswick. The Guards were on duty thirty miles from a regular telegraph station and four miles from shelter. They slept on rice straw and were wet through and through. They did their duty as ordered, but underwent many discomforts. No official orders from the gov ernor reached them to return, but a courier

HEAVY-WEIGHTS MATCHED.

Two Albanians Are Preparing for a Fight.

Albany, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)—The successful pulling off of the Corbett-Mitchell fight in Jacksonville, despite the opposition of the governors of two states, has aroused the pugilistic spirit in this city. The indications are that a lively mill will fought in this city or hereabouts in a short time. The proposed contestants for fistic honors are two heavy-weight citizens of this city who have signified their willingness to meet each other according to The first steps were taken this afternoon to raise a purse and arrange for the combat. The arrangements are being conducted quietly and only a few are yet into the secret. The men who will meet each other in the ring weigh 188 and 192 pounds, respectively, and occupy good positions in society. If Governor Northen does not turn out the Guards on them, the contest will be pulled

off inside of a month.

Another sporting item secured today i that concerning a cocking main which is booked to come off as Davis's store, a short distance over the Florida line, on February 6th. The main will be fought with fowls from this city, Thomasville and Tallahassee and a good deal of money will be put up on the result.

Called to Vineville. Rev. E. B. Carroll, who has been the pastor of the Baptist church in this city for a number of years, has received a call from Vineville and went up to Macon today to take the call under advisement.

KILLED THE WRONG MAN. The Stranger Was Not the Fugitive the Posse Was Hunting For.

Gainesville, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)— The case of the state vs. Silas V. Palmour, charged with the murder of R. H. Martin, was commenced this morning. It took only one hour to select the jury, and Solicitor General Howard Thompson opened the case. The evidence on the part of the state consumed the major part of the day. The state rested at 4 o'clock.

The defendant introduced no evidence exept that of three co-defendants, A. H. Towery, James S. Latham and Ben Ham. The defendant made his statement which was guarded and well connected. shed his statement at 5 o'clock and the defense rested.

Messrs. Press Payne and Cleve Chastain, the other two defendants in the bill of in-dictments, have skipped the country, and report places them in the west.

The killing of Mr. Martin, which took place at the residence of Mrs. Pierce, sev-en miles west of Gainesville, on the morning of August 25, 1893, while an attempt was being made to arrest him, it being thought at the time that he was Calle Doughevill, a fugitive from justice from the state of Alabama, is fresh in the minds of The Con-stitution's readers. Solicitor General Thompson opened the case and will be foiowed by Colonel H. H. Perry and Judge lowed by Colonel H. H. Perry and Judge Estes for the defense, and the argument for the state will be closed by the solici-tor. The case will be fin-ished by noon tomorrow, so far as the court is concerned, and the case rests in

the hands of the jury. The coroner's jury at the inquest exonerated Mr. Palmour and all the co-defendants by finding, after a full investigation, that the killing was justifiable.

No new evidence of importance has been developed upon the trial. The witnesses stick to their evidence delivered before the coroner, on the first investigation, and it looks now as if the jury will sustain the verdict of the coroner's jury.

THE DEATH ROLL. Savannah, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)— Mrs. Marion Virginia Estill, wife of Col-onel J. H. Estill, president and owner of The Savannah Morning News, died this The Savannah Morning News, died this morning at 8 o'clock at the family residence, 58 State street. Her death was brought about by a complication of troubles which followed an attack of rheumatism some days ago. She is the only daughter of the late Colonel John Thompson and was born in this city April 10, 1848. She leaves five sons. Her funeral will take place tomorrow from St. John's church. THE TRADE WORLD

Continued Improvement Noticed at Some of the Large Cities.

THE INDUSTRIALS HELPED BY BONDS.

Mr. Carlisle's Announcement Gave a Tem porary Boost-Drummers Are Doing Little in the West.

New York, January 26 .- R G. Dun & Co.'s Review of Trade tomorrow will say: Secretary Carlisle's decision to issue bonds and the early reports of large bids for them helped to accelerate the recovery industries and trade, as was hoped las week. The sale of the amount offered will check the anxiety about the maintenance of note redemption, remove the only prenote redemption, remove the only pre text for further issues of papers and then give a solid basis for greater confidence regarding the financial future. The revenue is still small, farm customs in January thus far \$10,805,501 against \$19,895,685 last year, and from internal taxes \$9,487,979 against \$11,068,498, and the volume of do-mestic trade is still small. The increase in the number of hands employed adds to the purchasing power of the people and dealers' stocks are so reduced that any sign of larger consumption quickly gives mills more orders. In short, the conditions are such that if not interrupted by adverse circumstances, they will give a quick revival of business. The industrial gain is more definite than

a week ago. A few establishments have stopped work, while many have resumed or increased production, and though these are not works employing thousands each, the aggregate increase is considerable. Reductions in wages continue and about a quar-

ter of them are of 25 per cent, the rest ranging from 7 to 17 per cent. In no direction are quotations of manufactured products higher, but while some have actually declined, the general tone is somewhat stronger. Thus a distinct improvement is seen in the demand for iron products at Philadelphia, though for some, which it was thought could not go lower, quotations have been reduced Sales of pig iron are larger, though \$10.50 is now the open quotation for Bessemer at Pittsburg and southern forge is sold for \$6.75 at Birmingham; the lower price telegraphed last week having been, it is stated, for a lot of inferior quality. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company has made contracts for ore, which reduce the cost of its iron 221/2 cents per ton and lower contracts for ore and freights are also reducing the cost to consumers of lake ore. Connellsville coke is quoted at \$1 per ton, with the number of ovens in operation practically unchanged. The increase in demand for iron products is mainly in structural forms, cast pipe wire rods, barbed rods and wire nails, while in rails and other railroad fron busi-ness is remarkably small. Textile mills have reduced their working force; several woolen mills have started and others are reported about to start. Sales of wool are larger, amounting at the chief markets 1,033,200 pounds against 5,661,350 for same week last year, but prices at Philadelphia are 1/2 to 1 cent lower, while at New York there is more inquiry from carpet and

Trading was checked by disappointment regarding the date at which changes of

regarding the date at which changes of duty are to take effect and there is little desire to place or accept orders until the future is more clear.

The shoe and leather trade appears to gain a little, though shipments from Boston for the week are again 24 per cent smaller than last year.

Produce markets have been decidedly dull, though wheat for May fell at one time to the lowest point on record. Western receipts for the week were 6.597.501 bushels, against 2.541,281 last year and of corn 3.452.856 against 2.753.739 last year. Wheat exports are insignificant and the stocks in sight are too large for speculators or short crop prophets. Coffee and petroleum are a shade lower.

Cotton, after a decline, has advanced a

Cotton, after a decline, has advanced a shade, although receipts continue heavy. Fallures in the United States were 430 this week against 255 last year, and fifty-five in Canada against forty last year. None are of great magnitude. The liabilities of firms failing thus far reported this year amount to \$13,668,990, of which \$6,702.878 were of manufacturing and \$6,800,353 of trading concerns. What Bradstreet's Says.

Bradstreet tomorrow will say the improvement in industrial and commercial

lines, heretofore reported, continues to grow derately and shows gains from week to week, although more conspicuously in manufacturing than in commercial lines. This is indicated by the record of sixty-two resumptions of more important manufac-turing establishments this week, compared with seventeen shut downs and by the total of \$840,227,000 bank clearings of the week at fifty-four cities, which is 9 per cent smaller than in the preceding week and 31 per cent smaller than in the like week last year.

The sudden and severe change in the weather has checked shipments of mer-chandise at many western and northwestern points, although orders for seasonabl goods have in many instances been in-creased with the co.d and the storm. The stocks of general merchandise at interior points, almost without exception, remain

creased with the cold and the grorm. The stocks of general merchandise at interior points, almost without exception, remain light, and although purchases from jobbers are generally from near by the accumulation of these is aggregating considerable volume. Not the least significant is the increasing demand for ioans at Chicago banks.

The more conspicuous increase in sales by the jobbers are of dry goods, ciothing, shoes and hats, while improvement in the industrial situation is reported from Newark and Pittsburg.

There is a much better demand for iron, although at cut prices and quotations in some lines of iron and steel are below the figures at which it was supposed possible to produce it. Sales of raw wools are larger, notably Boston, although quotations are shaded. Stocks of available wheat decreased in the United States, both coasts, last week, 767,000 bushels, in Europe and affoat for Europe 472,000 bushels.

Receipts of cotton for the five months of the cotton year are about 6,075,000 bales. If per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Trade at Cleveland is quiet, without a sign of gain. At Detroit it is moderate, except in groceries, which move in good volume. Cincinnati bankers report more activity among manufacturers. Some Louisville jobbers report business equal to that during a like portion of 1893.

There is continued improvement in Chicago in wholesale lines, notably clothing, shoes, hardware and groceries. St. Louis reports sales of hats in good volume for Pebruary and March deliver, that shoe manufacturers are employing more operatives and that the merchandise and pig iron markets continue to improve.

The movement of merchandise at Kansas City opened fairly this week, but severe storms have checked it. Money is accumulating at that city. Trade is better at Omaha, due in part to the demand caused by the change in the weather. Shoes are selling well, but live stock prices are lower. There is no change at Milwaukee, nor at St. Paul, except a moderate check in dealings due to the w

THE RED GLASS CURE.

It Is Said to Be a Remedy for Small-

From The New York Herald.
Under the direction of the board of health Dr. Cyrus Edson, the health commissioner, will begin an interesting experiment at Riverside hospital, on North Brother island, next week, when he will test the value of red glass in the treatment of smallpox.

Experiments of this description have given very satisfactory results in the city hospital of Bergen, Norway, where Dr. Lindholm, under the guidance of Dr. Finsen, a Norwegian expert in skin diseases, has obtained much success in the treatment of smallpox cases. New York will be the first

city in the United States where the experi-ment has been tried. Dr. Edson has obtain-ed the use of a small cottage on the south shore of the island, which will be provided with windows of red glass and fitted up for the reception of patients. One of the new smallery partitions while will accommend

the reception of patients. One of the new smallpox pavilions, which will accommodate ten patients, is also to be fitted with red glass window.

In his experiments Dr. Finsen Gemonstarted that some of the seven primary colors that go to make up the rays of sunlight had a most injurious effect on the skin, and that by excluding these rays the smallpox patient would be greatly benefited and the treatment of the case consequently simthe treatment of the case consequently

Successful Experiments. Dr. Lindholm thereupon arranged to put Dr. Finsen's conclusions to a practical test. The smallpox ward in the city hospital was provided with red glass windows. The ultra violet rays of light were excluded from a room in which there were twenty patients ten of them being children who had not been vaccinated. The experiment was en-tirely successful. All the patients recovered, although their cases had been serious. The eruption dried up soon after it made its appearance. There was an absence of fever of maturation and the patients recovered with very few scars, and the pitting so greatly dreaded was avoided.

readed was avoided.
"I am hopeful of excellent results by the reatment of smallpox with red glass," said Dr. Edson to me yesterday evening "The treatment is very simple. In the cases at Bergen the disease gave way so readily to the new treatment that it resembled chicken pox more than smallpox. Of course we cannot tell what success we shall have in our experiments here, but I cannot see why the same results she be obtained as was the case in Bergen.

The experiments there, I understand, have
been in progress about eight months.

To Experiment in Ten Days. "Smallpox is a peculiar disease. There is no specific remedy for it, and the disease will run its course despite the means which may be taken to check it. We shall begin making experiments with the new treatment at Riverside hospital in about ten days. There is considerable work to be dobe in fitting up the cetters for retients." days. There is considerable work to be done in fitting up the cottage for patients."

When I asked Dr. A. H. Doty, of No. 59
West Thirty-fifth street, for his views on the new treatment he said:
"It is to be hoped that Dr. Edson will achieve the best possible results, but of my own knowledge I know nothing of its mer-

its. I have seen it referred to in medical journals on different occasions. The treatment is not new according to my recoilec-tions, but has been taken up and abandoned several times. I do not remember just what results were obtained. In any event the experiments can certainly do no harm, and nay be productive of much good

Dr. E. B. Bronson, of No. 123 West Thirty-fourth street, said;
"There can be but one feeling in regard to "There can be but one feeling in regard to Dr. Edson's proposed experiments, and that is to hope that they will prove successful in the highest degree. I am to a certain extent skeptical as to the good results of the experiment. The blue glass craze which prevailed some years ago was productive of no beneficial results. Today the treatment is much simplified by the use of peroxide-bedrogen, antisentics and other modern dehydrogen, antiseptics and other modern de-vices and ideas."

AN INHUMAN FATHER.

He Was Cruel to His Daughter and She Committed Suicide.

Raleigh, N. C., January 26 .- (Special.)-The daughter of George M. Pearson committed suicide yesterday in Burke county. Her father did not clothe her sufficiently refused to give her sufficient food and made her do a man's work. The child, only fifteen years old, complained that she was tired, hungry and sick all the time, and that she was tired of life. She went into the woods and hanged herself with a small shawl.

Pearson is now under indictment for instigating his son to poison a man who stood between him and a neighbor's wife with whom he was infatuated. He estra ed the affections of the man's wife and, wishing to be undisturbed in his possession, it is charged that he told his son to drop strychnine in water and give it to this man when he came from the field to his dinner. The plan would have been suc cessful had not the boy weakened at the last moment and confessed what he was

FOR LEAVING HIS WIFE.

J. H. Donaldson Arrested in Birmingham and Held by the Police.

Birmingham, Ala., January 26.-(Special.) Chief of Police T. C. McDonald late tonigh arested J. H. Donaldson upon a warrant sworn out charging him with beving de-serted his family. Donaldson is a shoe drummer, and lives at Rome, Ga. A few days ago he left home under peculiar cir cumstances. It is said he left a note stat-ing that for reasons best known to himself, would be compelled to leave home. He came here and was followed by his wife. He had kept himself secreted from detection until tonight. His wife has been here since Tuesday making strenuous enorts to locate him, but failed. She put the police on his track, and left this afternoon for Jonesboro. She has been notified of his capture. He is now under surveillance.

FRUITLESS BALLOTING.

Mississippi Democrats Continue Voting but Fail to Nominate.

Jackson, Miss., January 26 .- (Special.)-The democratic caucus adjourned at 10 o'clock tonight after twenty-one ballots. without a choice. On the first ballot today
—it being the tenth ballot—the vote stood Campbell 28, Miller 15, McLaurin 29, Allen 33, Taylor 27, Lowry 9. After the twentieth ballot Miller withdrew, and on the twentyfirst ballot, just before adjournment, the vote stood Campbell 26, McLaurin 34, Allen 31. Taylor 31, Lowry 12. During the day several complimentary votes were cast. Varman, the young speaker of the house, on one ballot received 15 votes.

Confident of Winning the Case. New York, January 26 .- (Special.)-The New York, January 26.—(Special.)—The evidence in the waterworks case is all in. The features of the last day's proceedings was the letters of President Howell, of the old waterworks company, which the city produced on him. They contradicted and confused him and when asked to explain their meaning, he said he could not. The Athens repulse are perfectly confident of Athens people are perfectly confident

Pope Is a Protectionist Columbia, S. C., January 26.—Dr. Samson Pope, a candidate for governor, and one of the leaders of the reform democrats of the tate, has come out against the bill and is in favor of protection to Ameri

Abbeville Will Treat Them Well. Abbeville, S. C., January 26.—(Special.)— The citizens here are arranging to give Governor Folwer and his party a pleasant reception when they come next month.

At the Kimbail.

J. F. MacEntree, New York; James Dovan, St. Paul; J. E. Dennison, Boston; L. N. Turner, Savannah, Ga.; J. W. Preston, Savannah, Ga.; George T. Leard, New York; E. T. Page, Jr., Richmond; M. P. Wade, Sylvania, Ga.; F. J. Vinson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lew Walters, Baltimore; H. B. Cross and wife, Suffolk, Va.; W. B. Hill, Monroe, I.a.; J. B. Robertson, Charlottesville, Va.; Mrs. Peei and daughter, Milwaukee; S. A. McDermott, Knoxville, Tenn.; L. Levy, Cincinnatt, O.; I. Lewman, Louisville, Ky.; Thomas Dixon, New York; Penrose Jones, Philadelphia; E. B. McWilliams, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. George Seymour, Grand Rapids; H. J. Jones, Memphis; J. W. Arnold, Monroe, Ga.; F. W. Schultliss, New York; F. A. Docum, New York; John McMahon, Kansas City; T. C. Hoge, Macon; J. B. Dcugles, Richmond; William Crews, Winston, N. C.; F. A. Burgess, Waltham, Mass.; Miss Cates, Newnan, Ga.

Marriage in Culloden Culloden, Ga., January 25.—(Special.)—On Wednesday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. J. Howell, Mr. M. J. Thompson and Miss Minnie Howell were married. The house was beautifully decorated. The bridal presents were numerous Make a Note of This:

That our dissolution sale offers the best chance you ever had, or will have in a long time, to buy such good clothes as we are now selling at such extremely low prices. There are but a few days of this sale left, for the change in our firm takes place on February 1st and we must move our stock by that time, if prices will do it. That's

\$7.50 buys \$9, \$10, \$11 Suits or Overcoats. \$9.50 buys \$12, \$13, \$14 Suits or Overcoats. \$11.50 buys \$15, \$16, \$17 Suits or Overcoats. \$13.50 buys \$18, \$19, \$20 Suits or Overcoats.

Children's suits are exactly half price. Cash, though. Could charge or send on approval just now. Out-of-town orders filled promote ly. Sent C. O. D. Previous purchasers procure prime pick.

A. ROSENFELD & SON. 24 Whitehall Street--Corner Alabama

GOY. TOM JONES

States That General Longstreet Failed to Carry Out Orders,

WHICH THE LATTER CONTROVERTS

An Incident of the Second of April, 1865, in Which Longstreet Held the Federal Army Back.

The aftermath of a great war is always interesting, in that it shows how people differ in regard to the facts of history, and what a treacherous servant the human men cry is. There is scarcely an event, on either side of the late war between the states, which is not differently related by persons of equal credibility, and with equal opportunity for knowing the facts. In the presence of such conflicting memories the man who has preserved the original records stands like a stone wall, and compels silence if not conviction. General Long-street, owing to his political affiliations, has been a favorite target for the men who rehed upon his memory instead of consulting the records. His ready response, with doct ments and other proofs, has long ago made critics slow about attacking him. Occas-tonally, however, there are those who forget themselves long enough to criticise General Longstreet, taking their cue from current gossip, instead of from the re-

Governor Thomas G. Jones, of Alabama has been contributing to history, and in his address before the Virginia division of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, he makes criticism on General Longstreet, which the latter resents. In his address Governor Jones says:

"For some reason Longstreet did not perceive the weakening of the force in his front at the time of Ord's withdrawal, and hence had not moved over to the south side of the river, as instructed in that

When questioned about such a movement and order General Longstreet replied: "This is in keeping with the unsupported, reckless statements of Benjamin Butler n 'Butler's Book,' and Dabney H. Manry's n his letter last summer, that I sought to displace General Lee and obtain supreme command. Some men write and talk of the grand Army of Northern Virginia to lead people to infer want of vigilance and of conduct by the accused. The real facts are that no such orders were given. General Lee and I were in close and constant communication by wire, letters and dis-patches passing daily and at times even hourly. He was better prepared to learn of the march of reinforcements by the el emy along his many miles of front than I to detect a night march by Ord from be-hind his works on the bank of the river to hind his works on the bank of the river to cross to General Lee's south side, and march along his entire front to turn his right. Days before the move was made I wrote to suggest that it would be, and suggested further that my trenches be left under General Ewel, the marines and local troops and non-combatants of Richmond, who should be conscripted and put in mond, who should be conscripted and put in the trenches with the local soldiery, that my entire force, the divisions of Field and Kershaw (Pickett had been transferred long before) be drawn to the south side with such other troops as were available for the service, organized into a moving column, to defend our right against the move so palpably pending.

move so palpably pending.

"The first call Gereral Lee made upon me was by wire on the 1st of April, in the afternoon, for myself and one division to join him at Petersburg. In response Field's was promptly ordered and my quartermaster was sent to Richmond in advance to have the cars ready by the time the troops reached the depot. The lines were five or six miles in front of Richmond. To economize time and accelerate transportation I rode with the staff, an al-night ride, and reported to General Lee at early dawn of the 2d before he was out of bed and before any of my troops were landed at Petersburg. While issuing me orders to march the troops to Five Forks a staff officer rapidly rode up and reported that his entire line was overrun, even to that his entire line was overrun, even to the front of General Lee's headquarters. As Governor Jones's address is being cir-As Governor Jones's address is being circulated in pamphlet he makes wanton display of dense ignorance or malice, less excusable now that the records are accessible, tested by which infallible standard many of the lurid statements now and then appearing in addresses and lectures are veritable Munchausenisms and pure figments of a wild imagination."

A confederate major, who was present and had been in "Old Rock's Iron brigade," chimed in: "Well do I remember that fa-mous interview between General Lee and Longstreet, as Lee reclined on his bunk and Longstreet sat at the foot of his great and Longstreet sat at the foot of his great chief. Day had just broken and General Lee was half-zitting up in bed as General Longstreet galloped up from his all-night ride, and dismounting, sat on his commander's bunk. The yankees had broke our lines and had surged up close to General Lee's headquarters, but there sat our two biggest generals, perfectly imperturbable. Throwing a cloak over his spendid form General Lee said at the tent door: "Can't you check those people?"

"Can't you check those people?"
"I will try, general," responded General Longstreet."
"Summoning up a few staff officers General Longstreet hastily gathered together a few regiments of General Benning's brigade, and with these Georgia so diers he fought General Gibbons's entire army corns holding them in check while General corps, deficient Gibbons's entire army corps, deficient of the min check, while General. Lee dressed and rode off to direct the retreat to Five Forks. It was here that General Grant confidently expected to terminate the war, but with Longstreet turning at bay and stubbornly contesting every inch of ground, General Lee gathered his

men and turned and struck Sheridan men and turned and struck sheridan warren a fearful blow. Grant cenaru Warren for the affair at Five Forks, a Warren died of a broken heart under a ebuke, but Warren was not to blame t t was the genius of Lee shining out liantly in the agony of the great fin Popularize the Bond Issue.

From The Elberton Star.

The proposed issue of \$200,000,000 of but by Secretary Carlisle seems to have stand up the whole country and the going stand with wide-open mouths ready a swallow the tempting bait. We do not like government patentism. The Star thinks it would be a go idea for the government to have the page as a whole directly interested in the after of the government.

this it seems that if Mr. Carls would proportion the bonds accor the census of each state and lay asic; many hundred thousand of bonds for ea-state, and then let the people first has the opportunity of taking these bonds, as afterwards the various institutions of a state, and should there be a surplus lef

allow some other state to take it-Let there be no premium on the boand no bidding by large financial insti

In this way the bonds will be distrib all over the whole United States, and we all over the whole billion think the people would, besides approve the issue of such bonds, ask for more if the indebtedness of the government mus-be increased, for heaven's sake let the working people who have saved the scanty earnings have the opportunity for safe investment, even if it be at a low b

There is plenty of money laid away in the south, hidden in out of the way place, that the wage-earners and farmers will no bank or invest for fear of losing it, and this money they would gladly place in the vaults of the treasury and take Un

Romance of a Postoffice. From The Chicago Record.

M. Jules Verne will be sorely put out of learning that after a lifetime spent inventing impossible romances an obscurvillage postmaster has outdone him with a

village postmo single effort. This postmaster, who was recently appointed to the charge of an effice in Mo Henry county, has voluntarily resigned More than that, he has resigned und difficulties and with strenuous effort. When he first came to his singular determination he sent a letter of resignation of Washington, but it was unheeded. The he wrote several other letters of resigna-tion and they also were ignored. And has he dumped all the appurtenances of a office into a small mail sack, hauled them to a neighboring postoffice and flung them on the floor, thereby passing over to his nearest colleague all the honors, emolaments, stamps and stationery of his distinguished position.

It may be that this one of Mr. Bissell's

It may be that this one of Mr. Bisself employes was merely courting fame; or it may be that even a postoffice may in time pall upon the cloyed and satiated taste. But the probability is that the McHeny county postmaster found himself in a singular neighborhood where nobody else wanted to be spostmaster. Thus was lost that delightful sense of exclusive preferment and distinction which so often lends hauten and reserve to the force formed a lablest and reserve to the face framed in a de

Birmingham's Boom. Speaking of Birmingham's boom a by years ago, a St. Louis man says:

years ago, a St. Louis man's ays:

"About the time that excitement was at its greatest height, two Hebrew bankers from a country town came with \$50,000 in cash, and were very anxious to get into the little group of capitalists who were making big money. They haunted two or three of the leading investors until finally Dr. Jackson, who stood at the head of the local financial world, told them that he had a friend with a scheme in which he himself was putting \$20,000, and if they really wanded to invest he could, as a personal favor, secure a like amount, if one-half was paid down, the other half to be paid in at a meeting to be held in a few days. The banker wrote a check, for \$10,000, and felt jubitant that at last he had been admitted into the parameter wrote a check, for \$10,000, and felt jubitant that at last he had been admitted into the parameter was the parameter. In a few days, he were referred to the parameter was the parameter. lant that at last he had been admitted into the charmed circle of financiers. In a few days he was notified to attend a meeting of the stockholders, which he did. Their the promoter of the enterprise explained it. His plan was to buy an island near Mobile. Send an expedition to Africa and South America to secure monkeys. Stock the farm with 100,000 monkeys and raise them for the market. An elaborate army of statistics was given, showing the cost and market price of monkeys and figuring out. market price of monkeys and figuring of immense profits, but it was necessary the entire amount subscribed should be in at once. The banker jumped to his In at once. The banker jumped to his ter'I don'd vant no monkey farm. I knows'
nodings about dose monkey business. You
can keep my \$10,000 if you release me from
dot subscription.' This was done, and be
swallowed his chagrin and disappointment
at the loss as best he could. In a few
weeks the money was returned to him, and
it was explained that it was all a joke, but
the banker had a \$200 dinger to pay for."

Key West, Fla., January 26.-There great excitement here over the attempted assassination last night of Emanuel Prendez, a Spanish clgar maker, lately from Cuba, an employe of the Seidenberg Com-pany. The guilty parties are unknown. It pany. The guilty parties are unknown. I caught Judge Lynch will probably preside Fifty special police have been sworn in an will patrol the streets tonight. The citizens are determined to protect the Spanish workmen.

workmen. The Tariff Bill.

CHA Quite a

RAILROAD

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Macon bers of the gia State today en from Mid tending a board. The ing was t were appreither by adding to tees decid ing a new to spend present b and fifty that this There are mates at t ing recent ent is cro state wait

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# rner Alabama

blow. Grant censured it as Five Forks, and roken heart under the was not to blame, for Lee shining out brill of the great finale." e Bond Issue.

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face framed in a delivery

ngham's boom a few that excitement was at t, two Hebrew bankers came with \$40,000 in , and if they really want-uld, as a personal favor, unt, if one-half was paid half to be paid in at a in a few days. The bank-for \$10,000, and felt jubi-be had been admitted (atta for \$10,000, and felt jubice had been admitted into so financiers. In a few fied to attend a meeting rs, which he did. Then he enterprise explained it, uy an island near Mobile. 00 if you release me from This was done, and he agrin and disappointment est he could. In a few was returned to him, and

that it was all a joke, \$200 dinner to pay for. , January 26 .- There

### CHAPLAIN CHANGED.

Onite a Contest Occurred Over a Position at the Asylum.

RAILROADS WANT FARMERS TO PAY

They Offer a Reduced Rate to the Delegates to the Agricultural Society's Convention.

Macon, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)—Members of the board of trustees of the Georgia State Lunatic Asylum are in the city today en route to their respective homes from Midway, where they have been atding a very important meeting of the board. The principal business of the meet-ing was to arrange for the enlarging of the asylum. It will be remembered that at the recent session of the legislature \$100,000 were appropriated to enlarge the asylum, by the erection of new buildings or adding to the present quarters. The trus-tees decided to spend about \$75,000 in crectng a new building for white inmates and to spend several thousand in enlarging the present building occupied by colored paients. These new additions will provide accommodation for about seven hundred and fifty more persons, and it is calculated that this will furnish enough room to meet that this will furnish enough room to meet the demand for the next ten or fifteen years. There are now about sixteen hundred in-mates at the asylum. The increase in in-sanity in Georgia has been very great dur-ing recent years, and the asylum at presis crowded to overflowing, and there are many persons in various jalls in the state waiting to, be accommodated at the

The work perfecting the new building will be commenced just as soon as possible. Advertisements will be inserted in the newspapers asking for plans and specifications, and as soon as these are furnished bids for contracts to do the work will be solicited. The architect whose plan is accepted will be paid 2½ per cent commission on the amount of the bid to do the work. A commission will not be paid any one to super-intend the construction of the building for the asylum management has a competent

person to do this An Interesting Tilt.

The trustees had an interesting tilt over the election of a chaplain for the asylum. The chaplain is paid a salary of \$500 per annum. He is required to preach two sermons on Sunday to the inmates, and hold services on Wednesday night. He must also funeralize all who die at the asylum. During the past month this entailed considerable labor as fifty ismates died and were buried. labor, as fifty inmates died and were buried. For several years Rev. Dr. Gibson, the Methodist minister at Milledgeville, has been the chaplain at the asylum, but he was transferred from Milledgeville at the last conference which met in December and a successor had to be elected to fill the vacancy. There was a disposition among some of the members of the board to give the minister of some other church a chance to be the chaplain, as a Methodist had been holding the position for years. The names of Rev. Mr. White, of the Methodist church, and of Rev. Mr. Chapman, of the Baptist church, were put in nomination. There were several ballots, all of which resulted in a tie, the vote standing 3 for White, and 3 for Chapman. At last Trustee Wheeler, a new member of the board, said it was time for the deadlock to be broken and he changed from Chapman to White, and the Methodist won by one vote.

This meeting was the first that Hon. Mr.

Walker has attended, having been recently appointed vice Mr. Cobb, of Americus, resigned. He will make an efficient and faithful member. Mr. Walker was formerly a state senator from Webster county.

No Passes Granted.

Information has been received that the railroads in this state belonging to the Southern Passenger Association have refused to reconsider their action, which was adverse to granting free passes to the members of the Georgia State Agricultural Soclety in going to and returning from the semi-annual convention of the society to be held at Brunswick on February 14th. It is understood that the best the railroads will do is to allow the delegates a round trip rate of one fare and a quarter, or about 4 cents per mile for the round trip, provided that at least fifty members attend the con-vention. This is the first time in twenty years that the railroads have refused to give free passes to the members in attending the conventions of the society. What effect this will have on the attendance at the convention remains to be seen. If free passes had been granted, at least 275 to 300 passes had been granted, at least 23 to 300 delegates would have been present. No doubt at the Brunswick convention it will be decided that hereafter only one convention will be held a year. Heretofore, the society has met in February and August. Either the August or February meeting will be abandoned, no doubt.

In the Courts. Nearly all of the morning session of Bibb superior court was occupied with the hearing of the Macon and Atlantic case, a reing of the Macon and Atlantic case, a report of which has already been published in The Constitution. Coleman Dukes was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for forgery, and Henry Lucas was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for burglary. No business of especial importance was transacted in the other courts. United States Commissioner Erwin has been engaged today trying the negge Lucky. engaged today trying the negro, Lundy, charged with stealing a mail sack of Macon Telegraphs. Judge Speer and the officers of the United States court will remain in Savannah at least for ten days or two weeks longer.

weeks longer. Judge Grigg's will hear the receiver's docket tomorrow, and then the superior court will adjourn until week after next when Judge Griggs will return to Macon and preside. This afternoon the bar of Macon passed the following resolution:
"Resolved by the bar of Macon, That our "Resolved by the bar of Macon, That our

"Resolved by the bar of Macon, That our most grateful thanks are due to Hon. J. M. Griggs for the very patient, faithful, impartial and eminently able manner in which he has presided over the court during the past three weeks.

"Resolved further, That it affords us inexpressible pleasure to thus publicly attest our respect for Judge Grigge as a sixt and

our respect for Judge Griggs as a just and reliable jurist." MOODY ACQUITTED.

### The Meridian Lawyer Makes a Clean,

Satisfactory Showing.

Meridian, Miss., January 26.—(Special.)—
The jury in the case of L. B. Moody, of this place, rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats. District Attorney Neville requested the jary to return such a verdict, as the evidence had been insufficient to convict. sufficient to convict.

The prosecuting witness, W. T. Mitchell,

The prosecuting witness, W. T. Mitchell, testified that he had used no insulting language to Mrs. Edmundson. He had called at the house and asked for her husband, when the latter rushed out and struck him. Before that Mr. L. B. Moody had stepped out of a door to his left on the gallery and insultingly asked what was wanted. Then Mr. Moody had no wearon. Mr. Edmundson insultingly asked what was wanted. Then Mr. Moody had no weapon, Mr. Edmundson had none, but he was struck and shot almost simultaneously. He admitted having manufactured a yarn immediately after the shooting about having been waylaid in the woods, for he did not want his wife to get hold of the true facts for reasons. He positively denied having written any notes or sent a negro woman to the Edmundson house. The witness was on the stand for very nearly two hours, but the gist of his testimeny is contained in the above.

Walter Wagner, manager of the house of Wagner & Wyatt, swore that he asked Mitchell who was going hunting to stop at Edmundson's, if in that neighborhood, and collect an account of some months' standing. With these two witnesses the state rested its case.

Mrs. J. K. Edmundson testified that after

ing. With these two witnesses the state rested its case.

Mrs. J. K. Edmundson testified that after she had given Mitchell the water he asked for Edmundson. He said he did not wonthin, but her. When he asked if she got his letters, her husband stepped out and struck him. She turned and fled through the hall. She never saw Mitchell before in her life, and the only not she ever received was handed her by the negro woman immediately before the shooting, which she exhibited to Messrs. Moody and Edmund-

son at once. She returned from the back yard, whither she had gone with her called dren, when Mr. Moody called to her from the back gallery. Mr. Moody came out the evening before at her husband's invitation. She saw him when he arrived and also

the back gallery. Mr. Moody came out the evening before at her husband's invitation. She saw him when he arrived and also when he departed, and at no time saw a gun with him.

J. K. Edmundson, in his testimony, narrated in detail how, ten or twelve days prior to the occurrence, he had got a letter at the postoffice of an insulting character, addressed anonymously to his wife. He was desirous of ascertaining who the sender was, and in a disguised hand he wrote back, in an endeavor to draw the party out. The result was, after a series of letters had passed between them, the man, who proved to be Mitchell, finally came to his house on the morning of July 19th. About ten minutes prior a negress had delivered a note to his wife at the gate. Mr. Bedmundson then corroborated the conversation that passed between Mitchell and his wife at the door, and swore most positively that it was he who shot Mitchell. "Mitchell," he said, "knows this, for he was looking directly at me." Witness swore that Mr. Moody neither used nor had a gun.

Mr. L. Berry Moody's testimony was very

swore that Mr. Moody neither used nor had a gun.

Mr. L. Berry Moody's testimony was very comprehensive. He explained that Mr. Edmundson had spoken to him and consulted him about the anonymous communications. He went out the evening before at his friend Edmundson's request, to protect his wife and little one in the event of Edmundson being overpowered by the stranger. It was evident from the testimony furnished by all the witnesses that Mrs. Edmundson had never known nor heard of Mitchell before that morning, and the evidence showed conclusively that she was entirely blameless in the transaction. The entire testimony was a complete yindication of blameless in the transaction. The entire testimony was a complete vindication of Mr. Moody's connection with the affair, and plainly demonstrated that his visit was for the purpose of protecting Edmundson's family in cane it should become necessary.

District Attorney Neville, realizing this, arose and requested the jury to return a verdict of 'not guilty,' which they did without leaving their seats. The case against Mr. Edmundson for assault and battery on Mitchell went to the July term.

Relatives Visit Macon and Arrange for Decent Burial.

Macon, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)—The suicide of Mrs. Stella Akeridge at Macon yesterday has been the talk of the town today. This afternoon her brother and her stepmother arrived from No. 9 on the Central road near Savannah, and went imme diately to Undertaker Keating's, where the body has been since the killing. They viewed the remains there. Their grief was deep. The deceased was evidently beloved by them. While standing by the corpse the stepmother of the deceased said: "Oh, I do not believe that Stella killed herself. I am sure it was an accident."

The bereaved relatives assign no cause

The bereaver relatives assign to case for the suicide.

The body will be taken to Forsyth tomorrow for burial. The mother of the deceased is buried there.

A surprised man in Macon today when he read in the morning paper of the sui-cide was Mr. T. R. Sanford, a well-known citizen of Macon, and formerly public librarian and now night baggage ma at the East Tennessee depot. He is an cle of the deceased and did not know that Mrs. Akeridge had been to the city or was dead until he read an account of it in the papers. Mrs. Hope, an aunt of the de-ceased, is also here on a visit. When they learned of the death of their niece, they went immediately to the undertaker's to see the body. They say if Mrs. Akeridge really suicided her mind was evidently unbalanced. About six months ago Mrs. Akeridge gave birth to a baby and the child died about two months later. About the same time, so it is said, Mrs. Akeridge's husband forsook her. Her grief over his departure, coupled with the death of her baby, is thought to have unbalanced her mind, which led to the suicide. It is stated that her brother was very kind to her and offered any sort of assistance, but she refused to accept money from him. The deceased was twenty-five years old.

### WAS AN ATLANTA WOMAN.

Chief Connolly Tells Something About Mrs. Akeridge, the Macon Sulcide. Mrs. Stella Akeridge, who killed herself in such a sensational manner in a store in Macon day before yesterday, had an At-

Macon day before yesterday, had an Atlanta history.

She formerly resided here, so Chief Connolly says, and was married here three years ago under the chief's supervision.

The chief says that he is positive that she is the same woman, and that her husband was a chief and the greater short. He left

is the same woman, and that her husband was an Atlanta dry goods clerk. He left here only a few months ago.

According to the chief's story Mrs. Akeridge, whose maiden name was Stella Sanford, was wronged by Akeridge, and her uncle, who was a member of the state senate at the time, took the matter in hand and brought about a marriage with the aid.

senate at the time, took the matter in hand and brought about a marriage with the aid of Chief Connolly.

Chief Connolly says that Akeridge deserted his bride soon afterward, and that she went to New Orleans. He is of the opinion that she was in a convent there. Why she was in Macon he does not know.

A Negro About to Be Hanged Gets Cold

and is Allowed to Warm Up.

Jesup, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)—Jerry
Mumford, a negro, was executed here today for the murder of James Roberts February, 1890. The murder was committed
near Nahunta in this county. Mumford
was indicted at the special term of Wayne
superior court in December, 1893, and was ried, convicted and sentenced at the same time. He was represented by Colonel R. C. Cannon, of Waycross, while Solicitor General Brantley took care of the state's interest. During the trial it was proven that Mumford requested Roberts to go to the well for a bucket of water and on his refusal to do so Mumford went away, refusal to do so Mumford went away, borrowed a pistol and shot Roberts. Mumford was about twenty-five years old. He stated this morning to The Constitution's correspondent that he was ready to meet his fate. About 250 people, white and black, witnessed the hanging. While Mumford was making his statement one man stood on his left holding his arm, another on his right holding the chain, while a third stood behind him holding a Winchester rifie in close proximity to his body with his thumb on the hammer of the rifle. Mumford was frequently interrupted during the statement which he made to the crowd. The condemned man confessed his crime and told his hearers to take warning at his fate. Becoming chilled, Mumford was allowed to enter one of the offices in the courthouse to warm himself. On his return he reiterated what he had first spoken and added that it was the white people's ambition to hang or persecute a negro. Mumford's neck was not broken. Drs. Taten and Little pronounced life extinct in thirteen minutes. His body was shipped to the Augusta Medical college. borrowed a pistol and shot Roberts.

### CHARGES AGAINST THE MARSHAL. McKenzie Is Accused of Burning His Store for the Insurance.

Nashville, Tenn., January 26.—(Special.)— The Pulaski Citizen, a weekly paper pub-lished in Pulaski, Giles county, has a sensational article today stating that there are strange reports there concerning Mr. J. N. McKenzie, the newly appointed United States marshal for this district. The article states that Mr. McKenzle lived in Pu-laski until about 1839, when he left. At that time his store nurned down and there was at the time, and still is, talk charging that the owner burned the store to secure the \$2,000 insurance; that there was a great deal said and no application was ever made for the money and no suit ever brought to collect it; that then Mr. McKenzie moved

to Lebanon. Investigation is demanded before the appointment is confirmed, the article saying that it is due to McKenzie that the matter be straightened up and his skirts cleared before the confirmation. Inquiry develops the fact that McKenzie did live in Pulaski and that his store did burn at the time, but the books of the company do not show that the loss was ever settled or that suit was ever brought for the amount. As to the charge made it is said that full charges will he filed against him with the senate, and be filed against him with the senate, and that an investigation will be demanded before final action by that body. It is said that McKenzie alleged that he had settled his loss in Nashville. McKenzie's policy, No. 104, was issued by Dr. Edmundson, the Pulaski agent of the Aetna, and the books are now in possession of Mr. W. S. Ezell. Milledgeville Recorder: This phenomenal advent of spring in mid-winter must be a puzzle to weather prognosticators, who have all along predicted that we would have a winter of unusual severity.

### WORSHAM'S KILLING.

Many Witnesses Testify About the Feud and Shooting.

NO WEAPON FOUND ON HIS BODY

Knucks Were Picked Up in the Hinkles' Office, but Their Ownership Is Not Definitely Fixed.

Americus, Ga., January 26 .- (Special.)-The attendance on the Hinkle trial at court was lighter this morning at the opening hour than for several days past, but the courtroom soon began to fill up. The number of ladies increases each day.

Colonel L. J. Blalock was the first put on the stand today to rebut the evidence of Jane Barber. He swore that she made to him a year ago a different statement as to her seeing the flashes of the pistols to that made on this tria. D. F. Davenport was recalled by the state to show that what Dr. Wordam had said to him the day of the killing about the Hinkles needing a new set of teeth if they bothered him was said jestingly. He also testified that immediately on his arrival at the scene of the killing he heard Dr. J. B. Hinkle say: "He attempted to strike Al-bert with brass knucks and I shot him." He did not hear H. T. Davenport say any-thing about hiding brass knucks. The wit-ness neither heard nor saw anything fall when he and Dr. McLendon lifted Dr. Wor-

sham's body.
Dr. C. N. Chapman testified that he was an intimate friend of Dr. Worsham, was in Worsham's office a week before the kill-ing and told Worsham that the Hinkles were very angry with him. To this Worsham repied: "I'm not alraid of them; I'm fixed for them," at the same time drawing out brass knucks from his right hip pocket. The witness was familiar with Worsham' habits as to carrying weapons and had seen him with knucks at least twenty times. The witness was present when Wor sham's body was searched for weapons and himself searched all the pockets and found no weapons of any kind. The overcoat was unbuttoned to the best of his recollection. Chapman examined Dr. Worham's hat, and as an expert in the use of firearms, thought the bullet hole in the hat was made by a 32-caliber ball. He had, in company with Eugene. Hinkle and Judge Twiggs, made a test with cloth and tape line of

the distance that pistol shots would burn, beginning at five feet and going down to four inches. The greatest distance at which the cloth was burned was eight inches and

powder stained at nine inches.

Policeman Barrow was introduced by the state in rebuttal, the defense having closed with Dr. Chapman's testimony. He arrested Drs. Hinkle and stayed with them until Chief Lamar's arrival, a few seconds later. Dr. J. B. Hinkle asked Lamar's permission to speak to Albert and then the two Hinkles went into their office, accom-panied by Barrow. They deposited no weapons, did not speak to each other and then Dr. J. B. Hinkle said: "We are ready." Barrow accompanied them out and turned them over to Lamar and Wheeler, He subsequently, with Policeman Fagan and D. F. Dayenport and W. R. Hudson, searched the Hinkles' office for weapons and found two pistols, a knife and brass knucks. Witness stated that his feelings were friendly toward the Hinkles and that he had never said they ought to be lynched. opposed to lynching under

Miss Viola Bell testified that she pasthe Drs. Hakles' office shortly before the killing and saw them standing on the ve-randa. She passed Dr. Worsham at the Bank of Sumter corner and went across to Beal! & Oakley's. A few minutes later she heard a big rush and some one said that Dr. Worsham had been shot.

Si Hawkins testified that he had used knucks and seen them used and thought that blows from knucks would break the skin and bring blood. He was shown knucks and was asked if they were those he had lent Dr. Chapman and said they looked like them. His feelings were very unfriendly towards Dr. J. B. Hinkle. He Worsham's office to have a tooth pulled and warned Worsham that if he did not mind there would be a coroner's inquest resulting from the Hinkles' ill feeling towards him. Worsham replied: "D-n it, I'm not afraid of them. I'll take up the little one and frail the other one with him." The witness saw on this occasion a pair of brass knucks lying on Worsham's dental table. Isaac Wilkerson, colored, testified that he

had pawned a pisto; for \$1 to Dr. Albert Hinkle about three weeks before the kill-ing. A man whom he met and tried to pawn the pistol with took the cartridges out, warning the witness that it was unlawful to carry a loaded pistol. The witness gave the cartridges to A. B. Hinkle when he pawned the pistol. He could not identi-fy the pistol exhibited as being the one he

pawned. Dr. L. M. McLendon was examined as to Dr. L. M. McLendon was examined as to the difference of opinion with Dr. Darby on the autopsy. They agreed in most particulars, but he differed with Dr. Darby in some points, rie felt Dr. Worsham's pulse just after the shooting. He did not remember drawing the right arm out from under the body. He saw no knucks, as nothing had been said about them in his hearing at that time. Judge J. C. Matthews testified that in a conversation with Worsham the latter had expressed himself as desiring the latter had expressed himself as desiring to have no further controversy or trouble with the Hinkles. He testified as to the high character of Mr. H. T. Davenport. In the opinion of the witness the hat now in evidence as that of Dr. A. B. Hinkle was not the hat he examined at the preliminary trial in January, 1893. Colonel J. H. Lumpkin testified that he, with Arthur Rylander, was the first to reach the scene of the killing from across Jackson street. He remained there until after the Hinkles were taken away. He saw Dr. J. E. Hinkle on the sidewalk near Worsham's body. He did not believe that Hinkle could have gone did not believe that Hinkle could have gone back into the office and come cut again from the time of the shooting until the witness arrived. He say A. B. Hinkle on the veranda. He cculd not state poslitively whether A. B. Hinkle came out of the office or only emerged from the shadow outside of the door. He did not see Boykin Glover. The witness heard Rylander's questions and Hinkle reply: "He attacked Albert with brass knucks and I shot him." He did not see A. B. Hinkle go into the office before Chief Lamar came.

J. H. Hagerty, superintendent of the Gas and Electrical Company, testified that the electric lights were not lit when he heard the shots, and not until he had reached the gas works a few minutes later.

Judge James H. Guerry testified as to the police bringing the Hinkles to his room at the Allen house and relating the circumstances of the buildide and asking for hall

at the Allen house and relating the circum-stances of the homicide and asking for bail He questioned the prisoners and Dr. J. B. Hinkle stated that he fired only three shots Hinkle stated that he fired only three shots and that no other shots were fired unless Worsham had done so, and J. B. Hinkle asked Albert whether Worsham had shot and Albert said he did not know as Worsham's blow had dazed him. Judge Guerry,

sham's blow had dazed him. Judge Guerry, then hearing of the excitement on the streets in consequence of Worsham's death, ordered the prisoners to be sent to the jail. He examined Dr. A. B. Hinkle's head and found a contusion the size of his thumb on the top of the head.

J. W. Mize testified to meeting Dr. J. B. Hinkle at the Windsor barber shop two hours before the killing. John R. Shaw, who took the barber's chair vacated by Hinkle, thought it was as much as three hours before the homicide. Dr. C. B. Raines testified, as a medical expert, that in his opinion the wounds on Worsham's body could not have been made by one man firing two pistols. The course of the builets making the wounds through the collar bone and through the side and heart was nearly at right angles to each other.

He was not friendly to Dr. A. B. Hinkle.

Dr. G. T. Mfiler testified that in his opinion one man could not do the shooting with two pistols. The character of the wounds indicated that the front and side wounds were made almost at the same time; he had nothing against Dr. J. B. Hinkle, but was not friendly with Dr. A. B. Hinkle, but was not friendly with Dr. A. B. Hinkle. Here the state closed.

Sheriff Forrest testified that the hat of Dr. A. B. Hinkle, in evidence, was the same turned over to him at the commitment trial, and had been in his custody ever since and had been examined only by counsel on both sides. Chief Lamar was recalled to rebut the testimony of Policeman Barrow. Albert Hinkle did not ask witness to permit him to speak to Dr. J. B. Hinkle; Albert did not go into the office with Policeman Earrow; witness had heard Barrow frequently say that the killing was a cold-blooded murder and the prisoners ought to be hung in the presence of Joe Masscias and others: could not recommended. blooded nurser and the prisoners ought to be hung in the presence of Joe Massclas, and others; could not remember other par-tles, and Colonel E. A. Hawkins continuing to insist that witness name the other par-tles, Chief Lamar repeated several times the names of Barrow, Massclas and his own, when Judge Fish told him not to re-peat that answer again. He persisted and peat that answer again. He persisted and Judge Fish threatened to punish the witness if he did not obey the orders of the court. This created quite a little flutter for a few moments. Dr. C. K. Chapman testified as a knucks expert, his father being a dealer in weapons. There being no marks on them he could not positively identify which one of several sets exhibited belonged to Dr. Worsham, but thought a dark set was his. The defense rested at the conclusion of Dr. Chapman's testimony, and unless the witnesses to be introduced by the state this morning consume a good deal of time the argument of counsel may begin tomorrow.

### EVENTS IN MORGAN. The Madisonian Is Said to Have

Changed Hands Again. Madison, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)— Hon. W. Y. Atkinson was in the city yes terday on a still hunt. His coming was unheralded. Mr. Atkinson spent most of the day at the Turnell-Butler, where he received his callers. Morgan is an Evans

It is rumored here that The Madisonian has changed hands again. Mr. Whitman, of Dalton, is said to have purchased the paper, and will assume control February

Marshal R. B. Aycock, Deputy Sheriff Ed Fears and Heb Fears arrested Frank Coleman, a Jasper county murderer, or the Copelain place last Sunday night. The the Copelain place last Sunday night. The posse was after a negro wanted for murder in Crawfordville, and stumbled upon Coleman by accident. He was turned over to the sheriff of Jasper county.

W. R. Dexter has resigned his position as special bailiff for the city district, and George P. Martin has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Dexter and wife have gone to Jug Tavern to reside.

### DO NOT WANT THE JOB. Captain Lowry and Mr. Comer Decline

to Be Receivers.

Savannah, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)—
Messrs. H. M. Comer and R. J. Lowry, receivers of the Savannah and Western rail-road, have declined the receivership of the Chattanoga, Rome and Columbus railroad which was offered them by the United States circuit court in Atlanta under the bill filed by the bondholders asking the separate foreclosure of that property. The bondhoiders failed to recommend any one for appointment. Mr. Comer said today that he and Captain Lowry thought it best for the se-curity holders of the Central and the Sa-vannah and Western that there should be a separate receiver, but declined to say

why he thought so. It is understood that there has been some friction among the par-ties interested caused by certain actions on the part of the bondholders. FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Thomasville Times: Thomas county farmers will stick to the hog and hominy sched-ule this year. In this lies their prosperity. Lithonia New Era: There will be more and better farming in DeKalb county this year than in many. Our people are preparing for large crops and thousands of loads of compost will be put upon our fields.

Cedartown Standard: The people in the valley are better supplied with rations than anywhere in this section. The cribs are well filled with corn and smokehouses with meat and other necessaries.

### THE WEATHER.

While the districts bordering on the middle and south Atlantic coast were yester-day, and during the night preceding, ex-periencing the full effects of the co'd wave, further inland the weather was moderating. In eastern Georgia the weather was much colder than that of Thursday, while in portions of the state there was but difference. Over almost every other p the country rapidly rising temperatures were noticeable.

Slight showers fell at points on cr near the Atlantic coast from Norfolk, Va., southward while snow fell, and was at nightfall still while show fell, and was at nightfall still falling, at New York city and Lynchburg, Va. A trace of rain also fell in the eastern lake regions. At 7 o'clock p. m. an anticyclonic area was central near Huron, S. D., and extended south and southeastward to the gulf coast, forming a narrow belt on each side of the Mississippi. To the west a storm was apparently developing with its center near Dodge City, Kas. Forecast for today—For Georgia: Fair; slightly warmer.

slightly warmer.

### GTATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER

SOUTHEAST-
Atlanta, Ga., clear 30.28 36 6   .00 40
Charlotte, N. C., cloudy 30.22 28 L00 30
Jacksonville, Fla., cloudy. 30.20 44 6 T. 46
Knoxville, Tenn., snowing, 30.30 30 L. T. 36
Mobile, Ala., clear 30.26 42 8 .00 50
Montgomery, Ala., clear 30.26 40 6 .00 52
Pensacola, Fla., clear 30.22 46 12 .00 56
Savannah Ga cloudy 20 22 26 14 T 25
rampa, Fla., clear30.16 62 L00 72
Pampa, Fla., clear 30.1662 L00 72 Wilmington, N. C., cloudy. 30.14 34 12 .10 36
SOUTHWEST-
Abilene. Tex., clear
Corpus Christi, Tex 30.28 48 10 50
Fort Smith, Ark., clear 30.32 32 L
Falveston, Tex., clear30,30,46 8 .00 48
Memphis, Tenn., clear 30.32 28 L00 32
Corpus Christi, Tex         30.28/48/10         56           Fort Smith, Ark., clear.         30.32/32/L.         0.0         48           Jaiveston, Tex         clear.         30.32/28/L.         0.0         48           Memphis, Tenn., clear.         30.32/28/L.         0.0         34         0.0         48           Meridian, Miss.         clear.         30.32/36/6         0.0         44         0.0         48
New Orleans, La., clear 30.28 46 8 .00 45
Palestine, Tex., clear 30.32 40 L00 44
San Antonio, Tex., clear 30.32 44 6 00 52
Vicksburg, Miss., clear 30.32 36 L00 46
NORTHEAST—
Baltimore, Md., cloudy  30.24 28  6   .04 28
Buffalo, N. Y., cloudy 30.28 22 L. T. 24 Cincinnati, O., clear 30.36 33 L00 24
Cincinnati, O., clear 30.36 33 L00 24
Detroit, Mich., clear
Lynchburg, Va., snowing. 30.26 28 L. 06 30 New York, N. Y., snowing. 30.26 30 20 .04 32
New York, N. Y., snowing, 30.26 30 20 .04 33 Norfolk, Va., raining,, 30.12 36 14 .22 35
NORTHWEST—
Chicago, Ill., cloudy 30.18 16 18   .00 20
Denver, Col., partly cloudy. 30.14 38 14 .00 42 Dodge City, Kan., cloudy 30.08 42 12 .00 54
Dodge City, Kan., cloudy 30.08 42 12 .00 54
Huron, S. D., clear
Karsas City, Mo., clear 30.28 26 8 .00 28
North Platte, Neb., clear 30.28 22 6 .00 26
maha, Neb., cloudy 30.30/24/6/.00/26
Rapid City, S. D., snowing, 30.32 10 L02 24
St. Louis, Mo., clear 30.36 22 L00 26
St. Paul, Minn., clear 30.40 -2 L00 2

AN OLD CITIZEN ILL.—Mr. John Alexander, one of the oldest citizens of Fulton county, is ill at the residence of his son, Mr. John T. Alexander, No. 445 Luckie street. Mr. Alexander is well known to the people of Atlanta and is one of the pioneer residents of the city.



MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY.

### MAINLY POLITICS.

and City.

Romans Are Discussing Affairs of State

MANY CANDIDATES FOR THE HOUSE

Floyd's Representatives Decide Not to Run Again-A:Project to Advertise

Rome, Ga., January 26 .- (Special.)-Politi-

rome, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)—Follucal talk of all kinds is the rage in Rome just now, and the range is from national politics to the municipal race. The democratic caucus in Washington, and the decision to let the income tax measure be considered with the Wilson bill, has brought out a lot of favorable comment today.

of favorable comment today.
State politics continues to be discussed. While Mr. Atkinson has some strong friends here, the Evans men are undoubtedly in the majority. The Evans Club will soon be formally organized, and will consist of many leading citizens. The next senator is also being discussed, and Crisp, duBignon, Northen, Bacon, Turner and Blount all have their champions.

But the warmest of all just now is the race for mayor and councilmen. The three Moore and Printup. One cause of especial amount of interest is the belief that the reamount of interest is the belief that the re-sult will mean a shake-up in city affairs in several ways. There has been some mut-tering during the past year, and it is said that under certain conditions this mutter-ing will take active form. At least one of the candidates for councilman is opposed to some officials elected by that body, and these officials are lighting him with all their power. All are popular, and it makes

the race warm.

The suggestion of a primary election has met with favor among the people, but the candidates have not endorsed it.

The statements of Mr. Neel and Mr. Bryan, that they would not be candidates for re-election to the legislature has caused the mention of several names in that con-nection. Among the most prominent of these are Charles W. Underwood, Mose Wright and Captain John H. Kell, all able and popular attorneys.

To Advertise Rome. Mr. Samuel Funkhouser, a leading real estate man, is interested in preparing the publication of a pamphlet advertising the resources of this section. He says the Atlanta exposition will bring many immigrants. He wants information concerning Rome and vicinity in attractive form, as he has nutricinity in attractive form at the nutricinity in attractive form attractive form at the nutricinity in attr merous inquiries every day from the north

Some Strayings.

Mr. L. S. Colyar, a well-known Chattanoo gan, is in the city today. Captain and Mrs. R. G. Clark have re turned from their wedding trip.

The application for a permanent receiver for the street car line will be considered for the street car line will be considered by Judge Henry tomorrow. Mrs. Willis Westmoreland and Miss Lil-

lian Lochrane are at Captain Frank Free-man's pretty home up the Etowah. Love, Marriage and Divorce. Love, Marriage and Divorce.

We publish a paper devoted exclusively to Love, Courtship, Marriage, Jealousy and Divorce. How ladies may become beautiful and improve their personal charms. How all men may become favorites among ladies, and facts concerning beauty, affection and secrets of both sexes, not generally known; also 300 descriptions with photos of handsome, wealthy ladies desiring to marry, in one beautiful illustrated monthly journal. Send 10 cents for sample copy.

BROWN PUBLISHING CO.
Toledo, O.

Music and Charity. Greensboro, N. C., January 26.—(Special.)— The pup's of the Greensboro Music school gave a musicale last night. These music re-citals, are given e ery few weeks by the

musicians of the city.
Dr. J. W. Griffith, treasurer of the North Or. J. W. Grimth, treasurer of the North Carolina Firemen's Association, forwarded yesterday a check for \$100 to an injured member of the Atlantic company at New Berne for injuries received by fire. He also sent a check for \$16 to a fireman at Ral-

The popularity of Salvation Oil is not astonishing when we hear of its many cures.

### WANTED-Boarders.

WANTED BOARDERS—At 135 Spring street, one block from Peachtree, close in, newly furnished rooms, first-class table fare. Terms reasonable.

FOR RENT-2 nice office oms adjoining ours; also a beautiful 10-room residence, 273 Washington street, with modern conveniences. A. D. Adair & G. B. Adair, 2314 W. Alabama street. jan 25-3t.

MILLER MANTEL CO., 72 North Broad st. Latest styles in mantels, sideboards, ex-tension tables, roll-top desks, combination desks and bookcases, rattan chairs, bed-ding, etc. Preston H. Miller, manager.

### WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A good second-hand cash regis-ter; must be cheap to make trade. Ad-dress "Register," P. 0. Box 23, Douglas-ville, Ga.

Ville, Ga.

FOR SALE—Complete set of drug store fixtures, embracing wall cases, prescription case, show cases, mirrors, etc.; very handsome; cost \$2,000; bargain offered. Smith Drug Co., Brunswick, Ga. jan21-2w-eod

FOR EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE—40 acres, 3½ miles from the Kimball house, on the Seaboard Air-Line road, for exchange for a farm in the Piedmont region of Alabama. Georgia or the Carolinas; lies prettily for lots, overlooking Atlanta. W. W. Goodrich, Atlanta Ga. ian 25–2w.

OR SALE—The best paying market on Whitehall street, established fifteen years, cheap. See W. R. Burch, 205 Equitable building.

LADIES! Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable; take no other; send 4 cents in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. april 16-156t thur sat sun

FOR SALE—Twenty shares stock in South-ern Loan and Building Company, of At-lanta, Ga. Address, Southern Manufac-turing and Improvement Company, city. jan 25, 3t—eod.

### FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES for all machines, A. P. Little's celebrated typewriter ribbons and carbon paper are the best telephone 1006. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st. jan26 3t FOR SALE—Hammond typewriter, \$25; downed by the Densmore; telephone 1006, Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st. jan26 3t FOR SALE—Remington No. 25,809, good condition, for \$40; knocked out by the Densmore; telephone 1006. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st.

FOR SALE—10 carloads dry ash table and counter legs. For prices, etc., apply to 405 Kiser building, city.

jan19-fr sun

FOR SALE-Real Estate. FOR SALE—Beautiful elevated lot, Inman Park, adjoining elegant residence of Mr. Ben H. Hill-Hows 275. Will sell at \$500 less than cost. Park, Box 281. sat sun

BOARD WANTED for gentleman, central location. State whether a private family or not and terms. Address "Kain." this office. BOARD WANTED for lady and baby, cen-tral location. State terms and whether front or rear room. Address "Mack,"

LOST-Yesterday on Pine street, between East and West Peachtree, gold ring (light blue English seal setting). Reward. Room 719 Equitable building.

### THE ANIMAL EXTRACTS.

Prepared according to the formu DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, in his laboratory at Washington, D. C., and under his immediate supervision, can now be obtained directly of the Columbia Chemical Company, Washington, or through any druggist, at the price of \$2.50 a bottle. CEREBRINE, from the brain, for diseases of the brain.

MEDULLINE, from the spinal cord, for diseases of the cord.

CARDINE, from the heart, for diseases of the heart.

of the heart.
TESTINE, from the testes, for diseases

of the testes.

OVARINE, from the ovaries, for giseases of the ovaries.

MUSCULINE, from the muscles, for diseases of the muscles.

DOSE, FIVE DROPS.

The physiological effects produced by a single dose of Cerebrine are acceleration of the pulse with feeing of fullness and distention in the head, exhilaration of spirits, increased urinary excretion, augmentation of the expulsive force of the bladder and peristaltic action of the intestines, increase in muscular strength and endurance, increased power of vision in elderly people, and increased appetite and digestive power.

All the existing literature on the subject of the Animal Exracts
MADE BY DR. HAMMOND'S PROCESS and used in accordance with his theory of action, will be supplied on application to

and used in accordance with his theory of action, will be supplied on application to THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO., Washington, D. C.

### HELP WANTED-Male.

PROFITABLE exployment guaranteed; good workers, seling a household necessity. Two to twelve sold in every family. Will pay regular wages to competent persons. Particulars free. Household Specialty Co., 73 4th street, Cincinnati, O. jan 27-10t sat

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Who has had experience and operates a Remington machine. State salary. Address "Apple," this office. sat sun WANTED—Salesman who fully understands
the crockery, glassware and tinware business and who has traveled and sold the
trade of Alabama and Georgia. All communications strictly confidential. Address

giving particulars upon the above points, also age and references, Charles H. Torch & Bro., Baltimore. jan 10—4t wed s WANTED—A man to take an office and represent an manufacturer; \$50 per week small capital required. Address, with stamp, Mrg, Box 212, Concord Junction, Mass.

WANTED—Salesmen on the road to sell advertising cards and calendars on commission direct from the manufacturer; can make \$50 per week. Advertising Specialty Company, Buffalo, N. Y. jan21-12t-e o d MANTED—A salesman; \$20 to \$50 weekly can be made with our goods in any locality; will prove it or forfeit \$100. Salary or commission as you prefer. The results of a few hours' work often equal a week's wages. Address "Maumfacturers," P. O. Box 5308, Boston, Mass. jan 9-26t eod.

WANTED-Salesmen or agents. Good pay selling pants to order \$3, sults \$15. Hunter Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. deci-60t e o d AGENTS—Salary or commission. The greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil. Selis on sight. Works like magic. Agents are making from \$25 to \$125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser M'rg Co., X is, LaCrosse, Wis.

DO YOU WANT WORK?—Active, energetic men wanted to sell nursery stock. We have an immense stock of the highest grade, equal to any in the United States, and we want reliable men to travel for us. Address G. H. Miller & Son, Rome, Ga. MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER-Steady employment, experience unnecessary, \$75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, \$40 Van Buren, Chicago. aug 13-6m

### HELP WANTED-Female.

WANTED—A white girl; nurse and housework; good home. 5 English ave., Chatta-hoochee river car line or Miles F. Refo, with Eiseman Bros., 15 and 17 White-ball

### WANTED-Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell flexible aluminum shoe soles and other aluminum specialties; secure agency at once for the greatest selling articles of merit ever invented. For catalogue address, with stamp, Aluminum Novelty Co., Canton, O. jan20 4t sat sun

AGENTS make \$5 a day: greatest kitchen utensil ever invented; retails 35 cents; two to six sold in every house; sample, postage paid, 5 cents. McMakin & Forshee, Cincinnati, O. jani3-13t sat WANTED—Two experienced salesmen to sell our Giant Boiler Compound; the best compound on the market; liberal commis-sion or salary. Equitable Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio. jan26 thur sat

Cleveland, Ohio. jan26 thur sat WANTED—AGENTS—The Aetna Life and Accident Insurance Company wants ten active solicitors to work in Georgia. Ad-dress William H. Bone, Manager, 415 Ki-ser Building. jan 7-1mo. FOR RENT-Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT-8-room brick house with mod-ern improvements, 160 Courtland ave. Ap-ply next door, to Mrs. E. P. O'Connor jan14 4t sun Sat TO LET--Nicely furnished house close in on Whitehall street; reasonable terms to private family only. Osborne & Forres-ter, 7 Pryor street.

# ter, 7 Pryor street. Janzb at FOR RENT-No. 8 Highland avenue, two-story, eight rooms, not and cold water and all conveniences; immediate possession. Charles Z. Blalock, owner, 234, Whitehall street.

HASKELL & GROVER, 114 Piedmont avenue, plumbing and gas fitting; repairing bursted water pipe a specialty. Work done at reasonable prices. Telephone 19, at Chalfant & Pigott, No. 41 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

VIGNAUX'S RESTAURANT, 10 Alabama street.
Puree tomatoes.
Irish stew
Roast mutton
Roast haunch venison.
Backbone pie

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july 16-ly. July 16-1y.

I WILL APPLY at next meeting of council for transfer of license from 78 Peachtree street to 67 Broad street. E. E. Smith, Agt. J. Juary 23, 1894.

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FOR RENT-Miscellaneous.

HOTEL FOR RENT-The Commercial hotel on Fourth street, 100 yards from union depot, containing 31 bedrooms, office, dining room, bath room, kitchen, etc. House has just been newly painted and papered, electric bells and gas in all the rooms. Will reat or lease very low to a good tenant. For further particulars address J. C. McBurney, Macon, Ga., E. P. McBurney, Atlanta. jan 27-tf e o d

FOR RENT-Remington No. 35,889, in good condition, knocked out by the Densmore; telephone 1008. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st. jan26 3t FOR RENT-Miscellaneous.

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R. H. JONES, 45 Marietta st., \$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000 on hand, 3 to 5 years; \$3,000 or less, monthly payments; good notes bought.

jan26 1w

LOANS ON FARMS and city reat estate negotiated at low rates. Gate City bank building. W. P. & W. C. Davis, Attorneys. To LEND—\$5,000 and \$3,000 on well improved city property, or would buy purchase money notes. Apply to Aaron Haas & Co., 37 South Pryor street. jan 10—3m
RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan 4-ly. MONEY—We buy good short time notes and loan money on any desirable security with-out delay. Moody & Brewster, 413 Equi-table. dec-30-im

table.

LOANS OF ANY AMOUNT promptly negotiated on central business property at 6 per cent. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building.

MONEY lent on diamonds, watches, jew-elry, notes and securities of every kind, References furnished. James Wright, 2 N. Forsyth st., opposite postoffice, Atlan-ta, Ga.

### THE GONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY,

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must be paid in advance. Contributors must keep copies of articles We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return post-

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WASHINGTON-Metropolitan Hotel. JACKSONVILLE-H. Drew & Bro. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine

NEW YORK-Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand. CHICAGO-P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Audi-torium annex, McDonald & Co., 50

# Washington street.

ATLANTA, GA., January 27, 1894.

Not an Issue in Georgia.

An eastern contemporary remarks that The Constitution is "spoiling for a fight between the gold standard and the Chicago platform in Georgia."

The signs of the times do not promise Buch a contest. There must be two sides to a fight and in Georgia there is only one side.

The people and nearly all but a few patronage newspapers stand squarely on the platform, and every man who has announced his candidacy for any office, from senator and governor down to the legislature, has declared himself in favor of the free coinage of silver, the repeal of the state bank tax, a revenue tariff, an income tax and no bonds.

The democratic platform is the supreme law of the Georgia democracy, and it is impossible to find a man in active politics who proposes to depart from it and advocate the gold standard and its accompanying heresies.

There may be a fight between the gold standard and the Chicago platform in the east, but there is no room for it in Georgia. The democratic masses stand on the platform, and the few patronage newspapers on the side of the gold standard speak only for certain favored interests and have no following among the people.

Our eastern friends will find it profitable to take a closer view of Georgia politics. They will find that the Chicago platform is the standard by which we measure our democracy. Our people and their leaders demand:

The free coinage of silver. A revenue tariff.

The repeal of the state bank tax.

An income tax. And no bonds!

The patronage press must pick their candidates from those who agree with the people in the faith above outlined. This is a bad year for goldbugs in

The Necessity of Party Harmony.

We print in another place an extract from an editorial article in The Wilmington Messenger, one of the wisest and most conservative of our exchanges. The extract contains a quotation from a private letter written, the editor says, by one of the noblest of living North Carolinians.

The publication is suggestive, and we reproduce it as one of the interesting signs of the times. We shall not undertake to enforce the criticism which our contemporary makes, nor shall we undertake to put in any defense. We print the extract for the purpose of suggesting that it would be unwise and unjust for those whose opinions have undergone or are now undergoing a change to hold the democratic party responsible for any failure of congress to carry out the democratic platform or any neglect to give the people relief from

the burdens of taxation. The party-especially in the southstands precisely where it stood when the Chicago platform was made. It stands precisely where it stood when Mr. Cleveland was elected, and when it would have been treason to suggest that the doctrines of the party would be perverted and the pledges of the platform repudiated.

Those thoughtless persons who lightly argue that the failure of the administration and of congress to provide the measpres of relief demanded by the people and pledged to them, have no real knowledge of the strengthening processes of misfortune. On matters of small moment we should look for sharp divisions and loud controversies, but now, when the most vital interests of the people are sacrificed to the greed of a class, every man feels that he must stand or fall with his neighbor in protecting or defending those interests. Every man feels that new experiments in the direction of political organization are of all remedies the feeblest and most

futile in such an emergency as this. Who hears any talk of democratic division now? Where are the threats of third party now? Whatever movement is undertaken will have the whole eople behind it, and it will be carried out through the democratic organiza tion. The party just now is as powerless as the weakest individual, but its pose is unalterable. The pledges of the Chicago platform still stand, and, at the proper time, they will be made nger and more insistent. And they will be carried out.

There can be no compromise with

the class that has controlled and is still controlling financial legislation. There can be no compromise between democratic principles and the element that has succeeded in wrecking the business of this country and in sacrificing the prosperity of the people to the greed

and rapacity of the money power. The wreck and the sacrifice have been appalling, but it seems that some such result was necessary to open the eyes of the people to the true nature of the great financial conspiracy of which they have been made the victims. The experience they are passing through appears to be costly, but it will be cheap indeed if it shall be the means of confirming them in their democratic principles and of teaching them the importance of harmony and unity.

Those who are in the midst of doubt and gloom should take a broader view of events. Costly as it is, the wreck and sacrifice of the present hour may not be without its benefits. For one thing, it involves a lesson in finance that ought to last the people for centuries to come. For another thing, it will enable the voters of the country to make sure hereafter that men whom they elect will carry out their views and purposes.

As the remedy for our present troubles can only be secured through the medium of a political organization, self-interest must convince even the most obtuse that any circumstance or event that weakens the democratic party must necessarily postpone the measures of relief. Selfinterest, therefore, commands the democrats of the south to stand shoulder to shoulder in their efforts to overthrow the power and influence that has enabled the money sharks to dictate and control the whole body of our financial legislation.

### Bismarck's Last Victory.

When Prince Bismarck met the friendly advances of his emperor half way, and accepted his invitation to visit the imperial palace, he won the greatest victory of his life.

The prince is a man of unbending pride, and his prejudices are so deeply rooted that it is almost impossible to overcome them. He feels that he is the real founder of the German empire, and that he is in every way the superior of the young emperor who dismissed him and attempted to place him under the ban of public opinion. Yet, after a long estrangement, he has become reconciled to his sovereign and is now willing to accept his hospitality. The story in our news columns speaks of the grave demeanor of the prince when his royal master welcomed him in the most effusive manner. He could not very well have looked otherwise than serious. He was sacrificing his personal pride for the good of his fellow countrymen. The iron chancellor loves Germany more than he loves himself, and he has made friends with William solely for the purpose of solidifying the nation, and making it more loyal to its present ruler.

This is a victory for Bismarck and not for the emperor. The greatest triumph that a strong man can achieve is to sink his personality, forgive injuries and aid an old enemy when such a course will promote the public welfare. It is not likely that this veteran statesman will ever take an active part in polities again, but this closing chapter of his life deserves to rank with his greatest deeds. He has mastered himself, and proved that he is a Christian and a patriot, whose wisdom and magnanimity will command the admiration of the world.

### A Religious Craze.

The Seventh Day Adventists who have heir headquarters at Battle Creek. Mich., are getting ready for the second coming of Christ

At their recent annual meeting 5,000 people were present, and when they were called on for donations they rushed forward and gave with unexampled liberality. Men gave houses and lots worth from \$1,000 to \$4,000, some gave overcoats and gold watches, and the women gave their seal skin cloaks and jewelry. The total value of the donations was

These people are in dead earnest. They believe that the end of the world is near at hand, and they are getting rid of their worldly goods and spreading their doctrine throughout the world. It is to be regretted that these good people are persecuted in some states, and imprisoned because they do not observe our

The New York World says of them: The Adventists do not use stimulants of any kind, not even tea nor coffee. You could no more buy a pound of tea at one of their groceries than you could buy a dose of morphine with suicidal intent. They

dose of morphine with suicidal intent. They pride themselves on their morals, and in their every-day life they live up to what they preach.

Their doctrine, briefly put, is this; They believe in free grace, like a Methodist; in baptism, like a Baptist, and in the perpetuity of the ten commandments. Upon the ity of the ten commandments. Upon the fourth commandment they base their ob servance of the Sabbath or the seventh They also believe in the unconscious they also believe in the unconscious state of the dead. In other words, they think that the dead sleep until the judgment day, when the final destruction of the wicked occurs. The doctrine of eternal putishment or hell fire finds no place in their theology. In the past year they have increased in membership over 25 per cent.

Surely, these sincere and conscientious people deserve better treatment than the fines and imprisonment meted out to them in some localities. Why not let them alone until their craze runs its

### A Man of Action.

The governors of Georgia and Florida

differ very widely in their methods. Before the Corbett-Mitchell fight came off the wires were hot with Governor Mitchell's utterances. He was going to prevent the fight at any cost. He pledged his official word that it should not take place. He threatened martial law and the calling out of the militia. But when the appointed day came the governor of Florida simmered down and did nothing whatever.

Governor Northen pursued the opposite course. He made no boasts, no promises, no predictions. He kept his own coursel, and last Thursday he had everything in readiness to prevent any breach of Georgia's laws and any disorderly assemblage inside of our bor ders. He went to the locality where trouble was anticipated and had the south Georgia sheriffs and troops stationed where they could prevent the in-

vasion of the prize fighting crowd. Fortunately, these preparations were not needed, but when the governor arranged his programme it was impossible to tell what was coming. He acted inside of the law and discharged his duty as he understood it, without fear or favor, and with the prompt decision

and firmness of a soldier. Some thoughtless persons may be disposed to criticise the whole business, but they should pause and consider the situation. If the Jacksonville court had not decided in favor of the pugilists and their backers the fight might have been transferred to Georgia soil. Our governor took the proper steps to prepare for the emergency, and it is safe to say that whenever any similar danger menaces peace, order and public morals he will be ready for it, without any of the ridiculous boasting which has made the governor of Florida the laughing

stock of the country. Governor Northen and his troops have won a victory the importance of which cannot be discounted by the fact that their presence on our southern border was not needed when the critical moment arrived.

### The Policy for the Times.

The New York legislature has just passed a bill providing for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 by the city of New York on public improvements for the purpose of giving employment to 100,000 tdle men.

This is wise public policy and it suits the times. Every large city in the country should go ahead right now with all the public improvements that are necessary and that will be demanded in the near future.

Take the case of Atlanta. We are under contract with West End to furnish sewers and certain other improvements. We can gain nothing by delay, but on the contrary we can save money by having the work done now when materials and labor are cheap. The same is true of a large amount of necessary work that has been decided upon for the city at large. We should push these improvements now, and give the unem ployed something to do, at the same time getting the benefit of cheaper rates for the city. If we delay, nothing will be saved. In a year or two the work will have to be done, and a rising market will make it more expensive.

New York is setting other municipalities a commendable example, and we hope that Atlanta will be one of the first to follow it. We are suggesting no new schemes and no extravagant enterprises, but we insist that it is true economy and good policy to proceed with our necessary public work during these dull timse, when we can get it done cheaply and at the same time furnish employment to our fellow citizens who need it.

### The Agricultural Society Passes.

It is to be regretted that the railroads have decided not to grant the passes usually extended to the members of the State Agricultural Society for their winter meeting, and we are confident that if they reopen the case and give the officers of the society a hearing, this decision will be altered.

It seems that several of the railroads which are willing to grant the passes are prevented from doing so by the decision of the majority of the railroads composing the Southeastern Tariff Association, to discontinue the courtesy which has been extended to the society for so many years. This decision was reached without having given the agricultural society a hearing, and that organization now asks that the railroad authorities reconsider their action for the purpose of hearing from the society. railroads should grant it.

The State Agricultural Society has done much for the development of the state, and as the representative farm ers' organization of the state it should be encouraged in its work, which is of direct benefit to the railroads of the state. The railroads have nothing to lose by co-operation with the agricultural society in the development of the agricultural resources of the state, but, on the other hand, they have everything to gain.

### A Possible European War.

Some of the wisest statesmen in Europe express the opinion that peace cannot be maintained much longer in that quarter of the world, and, according to Mr. Balfour, British interests are seriously threatened by Russia and France

In the event of a general European war how will the struggle affect us? This question has been asked many times, but the answers are conflicting. War means waste and extravagance, and it is safe to say that hostilities in Europe would increase the demand for our products. Gold would rush in this direction and our cotton and food crops would command better prices, while our manufactures would be kept busy supplying the needs of the fighting nations. American securities would rise, and European capital would seek investment here.

Possibly our era of good times will be hastened and will be the result of an era of war and hard times on the other side of the Atlantic. The misfortunes of

others may restore our prosperity. But all this is in the future. The way in Europe has been expected and predicted for nearly a generation, but it is yet to come. It may come this year or next year, or later. The thing for our people to do is to get ready for it by making themselves self-supporting, and by producing a surplus to sell to the outside world. While others engage in war we will stick to business.

### Victims of Their Own Policy.

Our readers-especially our readers who are business men-cannot have forgotten the vigorous campaign made last fall by the Claffins, of New York, in be half of the gold monometallism. They flooded every town and city in the south with their circulars. They made direct appeals to every merchant who had ever traded with them to use his influence in creating a public sentiment in favor of the unconditional repeal of the

Sherman law. Of all those engaged in the effort to fasten the single gold standard on the people, the Claffins were the most vigorous, the most enthusiastic and the most energetic. They worked day and night. They wrote private letters. They sent abroad printed circulars. They in

terviewed themselves for the newspa-Their perpicious activity made itself felt in every community that has dealings with New York.

The burden of the circulars and private letters with which the Classins flooded the south was to the effect that the unconditional repeal of the purchas ing clause of the Sherman act was a sovereign remedy for the financial ills of the hour -the only barrier between business and flush times. The Claffins finally bad their heart's desire. The purchasing clause of the Sherman act was unconditionally repealed. The single gold standard was established. Our whole stock of silver coin, as well as the paper currency issued against it, is redeemable in gold.

That is the result the Claffins were striving to bring about. That is the result which they declared would boom business, testore values and increase prices. We need make no comment on the predictions sent out by the Claffins. There is not one of our readers but knows that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law has increased the pressure on business and still further paralyzed the industrial energies of the coun-

And in the midst of the apathy that seems to have settled on all things it should not be forgotten that the Claflins have been the victims of their own policy. They may be able to recoup themselves for their losses in the increased value of their loans and mort gages, but they have been hit hard in their business.

They have recently issued a statement of their business for the fall season of 1893. This statement, which the Claflins issue for the inforration of the stockholders in their business, says that the recent panic has been even more disastrons than that of 1873. This is true in a much larger sense than the Claffins seem to understand. It is more disastrous, because, although it proceeds from precisely the same cause, gold values have taken a higher jump and property values a lower fall than they took in 1873. That is the reason why the establishment of the gold standard in 1873 was less disastrous than its reestablishment in 1893.

Meanwhile, it is both interesting and instructive to discover that during the six months of 1893, the net earnings of the H. B. Claffin Company were \$6,522.98 as against \$511,725,66 earned during the corresponding period of 1892, showing a loss of more than five hundred thousand dollars in one season's operations. The single gold standard not only scaled down the net earnings of the Classins at a tremendous rate, but compelled them to scale down the wages of their clerks and employes, otherwise the hiatus in their net earnings would

have been much larger. It will thus be seen that the single gold standard is no respecter of persons. It hit the Claffins hard, although they worked day and night to re-establish it in our currency system. H. B. Classin, the head of the firm, was chairman of the lobbying committee sent to Washington by the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the firm itself was at the head of a bureau of correspondence that covered the whole country with circulars and letters in behalf of the repeal of the Sherman law and the re-estab

lishment of the single gold standard. So much for the Claffins and their scheme. We do not believe there is a business firm still on its legs in the south that cannot show a more favorable balance sheet than that issued by the H. B. Claffin Company, and we thank the Lord that this is so.

As Mr. Peckham fought the de organization in New York it need surprise no one to see the democratic organization in the senate give him the cold shoulder.

It is a pity that Mr. Corbett is not able to hit the British financial system as hard a diff as he hit the British pugilist. It would be a great relief to this country.

The individual income tax measure is doomed unless it is tacked to the tariff bill where it belongs.

The New York banks are pretending to flirt with the bond issue. They know they'll have another lot to choose from before very The Sherman law is dead, but the repub

lican policy of redeeming silver in gold continues to take the yellow metal out of the treasury.

There is no reason why the millionaires should evade taxation. Personalism is not as important as democ

Joel Chandler Harris, in his articles on "The Sea Island Hurricanes," in the Feb-ruary Scribner, says: "The impression left

seems to be as vague and as shaneless

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

the tempest was. Nevertheless, the more active and alert representatives of the younger generation have no advantage over the oldest inhabitant in the matter of definite information. Nor have the news-paper correspondents, nor has any living soul, so far as I have been able to discov-There are those who know what was and who know what is; but between what was and what is lies the awful cataclysm of the storm. The curtains of the night flapped over it; the caverous clouds envel-oped it; the raging tempest drowned it; the thundering tide covered it. The lear

from the tree, the ship from the sea, and man that was set to rule over all, became companion atoms, and all were caught by the storm and hurled into chaos. And when the morning dawned, and the tide fell, and the sun shone serenely over the of wreck and devastation, there was none left to tell the definite story of the hurricane on the sea islands. There is none to tell it today." Says The New York World: "At Pitts-

burg Friday a glass-manufacturing firm applied to a Knights of Labor assembly of their workmen for a loan of \$60,000 and got it. The incident is suggestive and reassuring. So long as American workmen are able to furnish money with which to pay them their wages the prospects of industry are most encouraging. And when employes are well enough off to lend money in large sums and are willing to lend it to their employers, there would seem to be no very rrepressible conflict between capital and abor."

Reports from all quarters indicate a good trade. The people have decided to nesp themselves without waiting on congress, and they will make hard work and economy pull them through.

In France the producers of ramie make a net profit of \$100 an acre.

In Rhode Island they ring the state house bell to call the legislature together, and it is said that it can be heard all over the The princess of Wales has decided to withdraw from society on account of the Ill health of the prince.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

At the Turn of the Road.

Where the rough road turns, and the val-Smiles bright with its balm and bloom,

We'll forget the thorns that have pierced the feet And the nights with their grief and

And the sky will smile, and the stars will And we'll lay us down in the light to

We shall lay us down in the bloom and light

With a prayer and a tear for rest, As tired children who creep at night To the love of a mother's breast. And for all the grief of the stormy past, Rest shall be sweeter at last-at last! Sweeter because of the weary way

And the lonesome night and long While the darkness drifts to the perfect day With its splendor of light and song. The light that shall bless us and kiss us , and love us

And sprinkle the roses of heaven above us! -FRANK L. STANTON. Spelling bees are coming into fashion again in Georgia. Some of the esteemed correspondents of newspapers should has-ten to avail themselves of his excellent

To What Have We Come! It is not now, as in days of old— No knights fare forth for love; But the greatest knight, makes a different

opportunity.

The knight with the six-ounce glove! Florida has a splendid daily newspaper in The Jacksonville Times-Union. It "cov-ers the ground"—every Inch of it.

Good for His Creditors Foreman-Brown has failed in business Editor-Good! now he'll be able to settle

Editor Cooper, of The Rome Tribune, oc casionally gives us a column of paragraphs. And Editor Cooper is always happy in these

Alas! Poor Tariff. What hath the tariff done, That men should spend their breath, And ere the battle hath begun Talk the poor thing to death!

Those are bright editorial paragraphs which are now appearing in The Augusta Evening News.

And the Country Would Be Safe. The congressmen of tiresome speech— They flounder all about: O for a man with a Corbett's reach, To knock the last one out!

Cy Warman is writing some attractive erse for The New York Sun. Editor Dana liscovered him, and he is holding on to

The Party and the President.

From The Wilmington Messenger. Cleveland in 1894 is not the man we supposed him to be in 1892. The man who put a populist in the highest place in his cabi-net; who ran with the goldbugs in all their demands; who ignored a part of the law of the party and helped to demonetize silcoin of the constitution; who appointed to a very high office Van Alen, who had given \$50,000 to elect him, and gave it to him for that reason; who appointed a republican ex-attorney general to a high place because he supported him to a high place because he supported him in 1892; who has shown himself not in touch with the great masses because of his long among the plutocratic element who has not stood squarely by the demo who has not stood squarely by the demo-cratic platform on the question of tariff reform, but favors a measure that is thor-oughly protective, thus failing to meet the demands and expectations of the people; who now favors bond issues, thus pleasing the money element-the man who can do these and other obnoxious, censurable acts and whose cause we so warmly espoused in 1892. As honest, independent, truthloving democrats, we cannot sincerely and rightly endorse these things that Pre Cleveland has done. He shows he is not now the man we took him to be less than two years ago. We have no apologies to make for our support of him, which was so warmly and sincerely given, without de-sire or hope of reward. We feel regretful and deplore the infatuation and departures of the man from the high plane upon which we and so many others thought him to

One of the noblest of living North Carolinians has recently written this to us in a private letter. It is from a Christian gen-tleman, a man of singular purity and good abilities, who has been one of Cleveland's greatest and most unfaltering admirers. He

"I have been very much entertained and instructed by your editorials, and especially pleased with those touching upon the question of reform within the party. I confess that I am disheartened and well nigh hopeless of anything substantial and of real advantage coming from the present administration. I have for ten years been an admirer and almost unquestioning fol-lower of Mr. Cleveland, but I fear that he lived too much in touch with the classes and out of touch with the masses. No ma can long serve the real interests of the people who lives in a great city and sees and talks only with the favored few. I still thing Mr. Cleveland is honest, not think he is in sympathy with us. Of not think he is in sympathy with us. Of course no one man or set of men, by treachery to the principles and platform of their party, should allenate others from their devotion to their convictions, or the party organizations, but it may become a very serious question whether men can follow leaders wno have departed from the faith and gone after strange and danger

### CLEVELAND AND HILL.

New York Press: The fight between the develand and Hill factions is now under il head. When democracy falls out, hon est people are likely to get their due.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The chances are

that the president's veto of Senator Hill's bridge bill will burn the last bridge between the president and the people of New York. Cleveland Leader: There is nothing small about President Cleveland to be sure. He vetoed a biil providing for a bridge connect-ing New York and New Jersey just because

Senator Hill favored it. Madison Journal: We don't wonder that resident Cleveland has an evident hankering to become "English, ou know," and drop his h's. Just thing of Hawaii, Hornblower, Hill. It's nearly h-l.

New York Recorder: Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill should follow the example of Sir Julian Paunceforte and take boxing lessons. The struggle between them may yet assume the interesting form of a meeting in the

St. Louis Globe: Both parties to feuds like this of Cleveland and Hill suffer. Blaine was hit as hard as Conking by the Robert-son appointment in 1881, and the Hornblow-Cincinnati Star: If Hill's opposition to

Chechand's nomination in the senate, appearsonal reasons, is peanut politics, how far different is Cleveland's veto to the New York and New Jersey bridge bill because it came from Hill's hands? Philadelphia Press: Senator Hill, as he contemplates the veto of the New Jersey bridge bill, in which he was interested, can reflect that if the senate is needed to contemplations.

Buffalo Express: The presidential boom which has been started for David B. Hill in the west, probably gets its impetus from the conviction of a great many democrats That even Hill could not have done worse in the office than Cleveland has since his second inauguration.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

It is really remarkable that everybody comes to Atlanta has something to say about the exposition. The men one meets at the hotels are leading and repre-sentative citizens of the cities and towns from which they hall, and they come from all parts of the country. They are, as a rule, close observers and are very well post-ed on the exposition plans and what has been done.

In the course of their talks it develops that the talkers are impressed especially the fact that the time set to the time tion is most opportune—that no other time could possibly have been as much so. As could possibly have been as much so. As the fact that the time set for the exposi D. J. Sanford, put it yesterday: "The exposition movement impressed me especially by being inaugurated at this time when everywas talking in such a blue strain and everybody outside of Atlanta seemed so depressed. And," he continued, "I was promoters in putting the date of the exposition at the fall of next year. As I figure it out, you couldn't possibly have gotten ready before that time—that is to have made an exposition as extensive as the one you propose to hold. And even if you could, that would be the time to hold it. By that time business will have improved, the questions now vexing congress ting the country by their unsettlement will have been decided, and the whole country will have entered upon an era of prosperity. The strong doors now barring in the capital of the country will be loosened and in seeking for fields for investment it will naturally be attracted to the south by your exposition. The people of this entire section have long since learned that Georgia is the most progressive state of the south. and Atlanta the most progressive city, and it seems but natural, therefore, lanta should take the initiative movement as this. You all deserve the thanks and the hearty assistance of every southerner, and I've no doubt you will get

Mr. E. G. Palmer, a well-known young business man of New York, who is at the Aragon, was talking about Atlanta and her big project.
"Do you know," said he, "that thing has

advertised Atlanta better than any city I know of has been advertised. When Chicago stepped in and made a bid for the world's fair against New York, we all thought it a bit of presumption. But Chicago got the fair, made a big success of it, and did more for herself and her own prosperity than had ever been done before in her history. From a place whose chief distinction, so far as the eastern people were concerned, consisted simply of a mark for the comic papers, Chicago jumped to the prominence of recognition as one of the world's greatest cities. The exposition did Now Atlanta is getting the advertising of just the same sort that Chi cago enjoyed in the early days before she knocked down the fair persimmon. Atlanta's boldness in puton foot an undertaking of this kind at this time has made a hit with the entire country, and the people I meet on the trains are lalking about your city. That is the best sort of advertising. Of course you don't propose anything so extensive as the world's fair, but if you make your exposiworld's fair, but if you make your exposi-tion what you propose it will be of just as great benefit to Atlanta as the fair was to Chicago. Of course you recognize that the burden of the thing is on Atlanta's shoulders, and from what I know about Atlanta I am sure you will

"I hope you people will have the hearty and substantial support of the railroads," said Colonel J. M. Parsons, of Chicago, who was at the Kimball yesterday afternoon. You must have that. I came down on the train yesterday with some officials of south rn roads, and they all seemed most favorable to the exposition and to Atlanta. I have no doubt whatever that the railroads will see the immense advantage which will rue to them through the exposition, and will give it every assistance. A lot of cheap excursions from all parts of the country will insure the biggest attendance any southern show has ever had, and will result in the greatest benefit to the entire

Mr. R. B. Stadler, of Louisville, was another of yesterday's visitors to talk about the exposition and the exposition prospects. "We are pretty far away from Atlanta," said Mr. Stadler. "In fact our interests are very little those of this city; but it is not putting it too strong to say that great concerning this exposition you are about to hold. It may not be of very much direct benefit to the business interests of Louis ville, certainly not the same interest that it is to Atlanta and the cities in this see it is to Atlanta and the cities in this section of the south; but whatever benefits the south benefits Louisville, and you will find that Kentucky will take a decided interest in your big project. I think in order to show the resources of the south a special exhibit of the stock of the blue grass region would be a most interesting and a most important feature. In fact, a southern exposition would not be complete without it."

Mr. Harry Smith and Mr. H. Reese Da-Mr. Harry Smith and Mr. H. Reese Davies, two members of Roland Reed's company, are southerners and are both enthusiastic over everything southern, as all true sons of the south are. Mr. Smith, who has just come from his home at Norfolk, Va., says that there is a good deal of discussion of the exposition as far as Norfolk, and that everybody is commending the action of Atlanta in inaugurating this great enterprise.

terprise.
"There is nothing which could possibly good to the south right "There is nothing which could possibly have done so much good to the south right at this time," said Mr. Smith. "It is true that the business of the south is depressed, but the depression here is nothing compared with that of any other section of the country. The boldness of the city in undertaking to raise money and create an exposition at this time creates very general and very favorable comment. I have not and very favorable comment. I have not and very favorable comment. I have not only heard it in Virginia, but throughout the north where I have been. In fact, I don't believe that there is any other city in the country who would have undertaken it at this time except Chicago. We are inclined to expect anything from Chicago, and when it comes to hustling and working we are inclined to expect just as much from Atlanta. Atlanta is really more like Chicago than any other city in the country, and it certainly has demonstrated in this instance that it is the more retreated. most public spirited city in the south. While it is true you will be directly benefited it is equally true that the benefits will be enjoyed by every other city in the south and you can rely on the hearty co-operation of every southerns.

Captain Frank Sanders, who registered at the Markham as from San Antonio, Tex., said: "Yes, we people in Texas are taking a very great deal of interest in your scheme and it is natural we should. We are a good many hundred miles from Atlanta, but we figure that an exposition of that kind held in Atlanta will benefit Texas more than any other southern sate Fermi as more than any other southern state. Especially will this be true in the increase of commercial relations with Mexico. We think Texas is the greatest state in the union and we will be delighted at the opportunity to make a display of our wealth and resources. You can count Texas in by a very large majority.'

From The New York Tribune.
The fact that Paterson, N. J., has suffered with special intensity from the democratic hard times gives a grim point to the recent experience of a principal of one of the public schools there. He was examining a class of one of his subordinates on United States history and government, and asked:
"Who is president of the United States?"
"Cleveland," was the prompt reply.
"What does he do?" continued the principal.

"What does not have," said one.
"Makes the laws," said one.
"No," said the principal; and up went the hand of a seven-year-old boy, who knew better and had solved the problem satisfactorily in his own mind.
"Makes hard times," was his answer. And the principal could not, in truth and justice, tell him he had not replied correctly.

MADE

The Oneer Story

THEN CORBETT hell Tried an a Shade Too Retu Yesterday morn

railroad from Sat at a quarter to 8 sized delegation o the big fight at was almost entir was almost entirbraska, Wyoming strange to say, the early to a man. Their feelings, better imagined the very sad. One of could shake the and not get over from Omaha, Lin Wyo. They only eat a little pie and and Atlar tie.

and Atlartic.

None of this parabout the mili furas clearly out-ci which words were an entirely unite pearance when the East Tennessee pulled into the clate. This dele Ohio and Illinois the Corbett butto loaded down with ded down wit They were feeling no pains to conjust time to strebite to eat and the shouts, laughter ding" of one an gers in the depot terest, and aske

nattle. There were a men in the part eonspicuous was who has helped Mr. at the famous be van and Domini and later on wa Sullivan-Kilrain now in business "The fight yes said, "although

FILLY TATE

tory as a refer fouls before th Kelly is a back molasses. He you can say a

Speaking of t Club Mr. Tate a made to "wolf" "They sold se get," he sald. "a also sold a large there were no Every gentlem deeply disguste It looked to n it set them co "Will the cl

"Lose!" Mr. the press. You them big winne A dozen other asked to esti put it below 3,0 in the arena began made as and said that there. The pr purse and all. lation a very Mr. C. F. Ec tan Club, of interesting sto is a prominent and has figur

fact is, he w the greatest striking Mi and prostrate all the big fig distorted, his cat's and his sledge striking rage that wo awful impet "Now, when continued Mi

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fame and for ruin. If any would tend tious they the second parent to his fight was as "So you se with every well and to prize within But what h his corner tion to his incredible ried him th and no hus before him down he r

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MADE HIM MAD.

The Oncer Story of an Insult Offered in the Ring.

THEN CORBETT'S DANDER ROSE UP

Mitchell Tried an Old Trick, but He Went a Shade Too Far-Gossip of the Returning Sports.

resterday morning's train on the Central railroad from Savannah, reaching the city at a quarter to 8 o'clock, brought in a good-sized delegation of aports, going home from the big fight at Jacksonville. The party was almost entirely wasterness from No. the of man was almost entirely westerners from Ne-braska. Wyoming and thereabouts, but, strange to say, they had backed Mitchell,

strange to say, they had backed Mitchell, pearly to a man.
Their feelings, in consequence, may be better imagined than described. They were very sad. One of them remarked that "you could shake the whole crowd by the heels and not get over \$25." Most of them halled from Omaha, Lincoln, Neb., or Bismarck, way. They only tarried long enough to They only tarried long enough to eat a little ple and went on via the Western

and Atlartic.

None of this party cared to say anything about the mili further than that Mitchell was clearly out-classed. It was a case in which words were entirely inadequate.

An entirely different crowd put in an ap-pearance when the afternoon train on the East Tennessee and Virginia road finally pulled into the depot, about half an hour late. This delegation was composed of Ohio and Illinois men, all of whom were the Corbett button in their lapels, and were loaded down with the spoils of the enemy. They were feeling gay and festive and took no pains to conceal the fact. They had just time to stretch their legs and get a bite to eat and the car shed rang with their shouts, laughter and good-natured "kidof one another. The other passengers in the depot looked on in amused in-terest, and asked questions about the great

There were a good many notable sportsmen in the parry, but probably the most conspicuous was "Biliy" Tate, of Toledo, O., who has helped pull off many a lively mill. Mr. Tate was the referee at the famous battle between John L. Sullivan and Dominick McCaffery at Cincinnati and later on was official timekeeper at the Sullivan-Kilcain light in Mississippl. He is low in business at Toledo.

fight yesterday was fairly won," he



tory as a referee and there were several fouls before the final blow was struck. Kelly is a back number and slow as cold molasses. He is honest and that is all you can say about him."

Speaking of the methods of the Duval Club Mr. Tate severely criticised the efforts made to "wolf" the visitors. made to "wolf" the visitors.

"They sold seats at whatever they could get," he said, "all the way from \$25 up, and also sold a large number of box seats when there were no boxes at all in the arena. Every gentleman sportsman there was deeply disgusted at such a barefaced skin. It looked to me as if this was the first money those folks down there ever saw and

it set them crazy. They will never draw another crowd under that management." "Will the club lose much on the fight? "Lose!" Mr. Tate smiled grimly. "They had between 2,500 and 4,000 people with no seats under \$25 except the \$20 tickets to

the press. You can figure that out. I make them big winners." A dozen other members of the party were asked to estimate the crowd and no one put it below 3,000. One gentleman who was began made as good a count as possible and said that between 3,200 and 3,400 were there. The prevalent idea is that the club took in about \$85,000 and were out \$30,000, purse and all. This would make the specu-

ation a very good one Mr. C. F. Eddy, manager of the Manhattan Club, of Toledo, told several new and interesting stories of the mill. Mr. Eddy is a prominent sporting man in his section and has figured prominently in many

"Everybody is asking why Corbett lossis head in the last round," he said. "The fact is, he was a perfect maniac at the wind up and his seconds and handlers had the greatest difficulty in keeping him from striking Mitchell while he lay bleeding and prostrate on the floor. I have seen all the big fights for the last dozen years, but I never saw anything like the ferocity of Corbett in that last round. His face was distorted, his eyes looked green like a mad cat's and his blows sounded like a butcher's sledge striking an ox. It was this terrible rage that won the fight, for in his rushes he laid himself open time and again and had Mitchell been able to withstand their awful impetuosity he had ample oppor-tunity to land a knock-out biow. "Now, when one comes to think about it,"

continued Mr. Eddy, "there is something Very strange about all this. Corbett is naturally a cool, scientific fellow, and he was fighting not only for large stakes, but in the face of the fact that victory meant fame and fortune untold and defeat meant ruin. If any circumstances in the world would tend to make a man cool and cautious they were these, and at the end of the second round it must have been apparent to him that if he kent his with the parent to him that if he kept his wits the

fight was as good as won.
"So you see he went into the third round with every inducement to play his cards well and take no chances on losing the prize within his grasp by making a foul. But what happened? Why he rushed from his corrections But what happened? Why he rushed from his corner like a mad man, paid no attention to his guard, but lunged out any way and every way to hurt his opponent. His incredible quickness and great strength carried him through. He was a living tornado and no human being could have stood up before him. When he knocked Mitchell down he rushed at him to strike or kick him on the floor and it was all Kelly could do to pull him off. At one time it took three men to keep him from pouncing upon the poor, bleeding, blinded, beaten boxer at his feet. The man was evidently beside himself with rage. It was the most bruta:

himself with rage. It was the most brutal thing I ever saw in a ring.

"Now the question is—why did he do it?

what Mitchell said. "Why did he do it?" asked a listener to the story, horrified at the atrocity of the result.

"It is an old trick with fighters, started by Yankee Sullivan who used to call his antagonists foul names in an undertone for the purpose of maddening them into throwing off their guard. Mitchell went too far. however, and did not calculate the effect of his words. He crazed when he merely meant to anger and went down under the fury he had excited. Any thinking person who examines the report of the rounds must see that something occurred at the last end of the second round to make the champion lose his head, and this was it. Corbett told of the occurrence directly after the fight."

"Why did he shake hands with Mitchell afterward?" some one asked.

"Oh, that was for effect and to make it appear to the judge that it was a mere exhibition of science. Corbett did even that most reluctantly and then only after Brady had begged and entreated him."

Mr. Eddy's story is certainly plausible and if he is correctly informed it throws a great deal of light on the strange conclusion of the battle. Opinions in the party differed as to whether Corbett foul-



EDDY TELLS WHY CORBETT GOT MAD

ed his antagonist. Mr. Eddy said he did not, but Mr. William Fifer, a weil-known sporting man of Chicago, who sut on the next seat, is positive that he did. The point will probably always be in dispute.

All joined in roasting the Duval Club for its miserable areas and rappelous methods.

In addition to those named, the following widely known sporting men were in the party: Tom Curry, Jimmie Gough, Billy Wilson, the "boy wonder," William Geroe and J. Engleman.

IT IS MODERATING.

The Weather Man Says We Have Seen

The Weather Man Says We Have Seen the Worst of the Cold Snap.

The cold weather has commenced to moderate and the man who loves to watch the thermometer will now have a chance to see the mercury ascend.

After a severe snap, extending over three days, the public generally will no doubt be gratified to hear of this agreeable change in the weather.

"The worst of the spell is now over," said the weather man yesterday afternoon, with a merry twinkle in his eyes, as if he was aware of the pleasing character of his information. "You can say to the public, if you like, that blue skies are now in order, and the weather, it least for several days to come, will be a great deal milder."

After taking a bird's-eye view of the situation all over the country Atlanta ought to be satisfied with the little frost that fell to her lot. This morning at Blsmarck, in the far northwest, the mercury stood 22 degrees below zero. Compared with such weather as this at the feet of the great mountains, the blizzard which came to Atlanta the other night was like a blast from the trumpet of the young spring.

Having reached the Atlantic coast the cold wave will now expend itself by limitation. The outlook for the week all over Georgia is now good and with the prospect of fairer weather the overcoat man, who has clung to his wrap, ought to feel perfectly contented.

tist, Will Preach Tomorrow.

NEXT MONDAY WEEK

Banjo Club in This City.

The Glee and Banjo Club, of the University of Virginia, will be the guests of Atlanta next Monday week.

They will reach the city next Sunday, February 4th, and on the following night will give a public entertainment at De-Give's opera house.

The first intimation of this musical visit from the college boys came from the banquet of the Virginia society last Friday evening. The announcement that the club would soon be on the way to Atlanta provoked hearty cheering.

would soon be on the way to Atlanta provoked hearty cheering.

There is no finer musical organization among the college men of the country, and the appearance of the boys in the city will be the occasion of a pronounced ovation.

The sale of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, which was to have occurred on the 21st of February, is again postponed. An order was obtained from Judge Newman yesterday afternoon, fixing the time of the sale for the 3d day of March.

The sale will undoubtedly occur on that

BOUND OVER YESTERDAY.-Six

YOUNG MEN'S SATURDAY NIGHT Club cordially invites all its friends to join it in the discussion of the Hawaiian question to be held in the Church of Our Father, No. 14 Church street, at its regular Saturday hight meeting, January 27th, at 8 o'clock. The speakers of the evening will be Messrs. C. B. Howard, Jr., T. R. R. Cobb and J. H. Rathburn on the affirmative, and Messrs. Henderson Hallman, Shepard Bryan and Ed Rolley, on the negative. The resolution is, "that the policy adopted by the United States in regard to the Hawaiian question was the proper one." The club has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Hon. A. H. Cox to address the club, and its friends at this meeting. Mr. Cox needs no introduction to an Atlanta audience. 'Suffice it to say that the announcement that he will speak upon the subject, "Truths About Bulwer's 'My Novel,'" will guarantee a large attendance. YOUNG MEN'S SATURDAY NIGHT

willing I ever saw in a ring.

"Now the question is—why did he do it? One blow would have cost him \$29,000 and his reputation. He must have had some strong reason for such madness. I happen to know the truth about it. I got it from Corbett's own lips and the circumstances fally warrant the story.

"Toward the end of the second round the men clinched and it was directly after this that Corbett's hurricane tactics began. Close observers thought that Mitchell said something to him when they were hugged together. He did, and after that Corbett lit is impossible to print or even hint at line as one service in the parlors of the association, to which all are invited.

AT THE Y. M. C. A., TOMORROW.—The afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon will be of unusual interest. Mr. D. E. Shumaker will lead and others will speak, prominent among whom is C. P. W. Nims, of Boston, known in the association tomorrow afternoon will be of unusual interest. Mr. D. E. Shumaker will lead and others will speak, prominent among whom is C. P. W. Nims, of Boston, known in the association tomorrow afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon will be of unusual interest. Mr. D. E. Shumaker will lead and others will speak, prominent among whom is C. P. W. Nims, of Boston, known in the association tomorrow afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon service at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow

THE RECENT ACT OF THE HOUSE

"Why did he shake hands with Mitchell

All joined in roasting the Duval Club for its miserable arena and rapaclous methods. Others caught the infection, it seems, and the travelers complained that they were "done up" by hack-drivers, restaurateurs and Jacksonvillians generally.

the Worst of the Cold Snap.

Rev. D. W. Gwin, of the Centra! Bap-

At the Central Baptist church, on the corner of West Fair and Peters streets, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock Rev. D. W. Gwinn, D. D., will preach to the members of the police department.

There is not a more gifted or eloquent divine in the city than Dr. Gwin, and his sermon to the guardians of the city will be well worth hearing.

A special invitation is extended to the friends of the policemen in the city, and to the public generally.

University of Virginia Glee and Banjo Club in This City.

AGAIN POSTPONED. The Sale of the Marletta and North

Georgia Railroad.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN.— Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., at the Fourth Presbyterian church last night, delivered his eloquent and entertaining lecture on the "Holy Land." A large crowd was present and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed.

United States soldiers were given a pre-liminary hearing before Judge Manning yesterday afternoon, charged with disorder-ity conduct, and bound over each in the sum of \$200.

IN OPEN COURT.—The grand jury of the superfor court adjourned yesterday afternoon. They will meet again Monday morning, when their report will be read in open court.

Mr. Junius G. Oglesby, of This City, Talks Interestingly About

In Placing Sugar Upon the Free List and Taking Off the Bounty-What the Effect Will Be.

The recent action of the house on the Wilson bill in taking the bounty off sugar has caused no little speculation as to the effect it will have on the price of that article of general consumption.

Concerning this, a Constitution reporter called upon Mr. Junius G. Oglesby yesterday afternoon. Mr. Oglesby always talks square from the shoulder on topics of political significance, and his thorough familiarty with current events makes his views worthy of especial note. Said Mr. Oglesby: "Abolishing all import duty on sugar would seem to indicate lower prices, but would seem to indicate lower prices, but this is by no means certain. Prices are already very low, made so not only by the immense crops of the present season, but by the manipulation of the sugar trust. The crop of the West Indies is excellent, the Cuban crop unusually good. Under the system of government bountles, the German and French sugar beet production is in-creasing yearly, and at home our Louisiana crop is estimated at 600,000,000 pounds, and is the targest we have ever made; then partly on account of lower cost of raw sugar, but also to influence favorable, or rather to prevent adverse legislation, the American Sugar Company has been selling at about 1 per cent per pound less than some time last year, and within the past month granulated sugar has touched the month granulated sugar has touched the lowest price on record. Free sugar has not given consumers on the Pacific coast the lowest prices. About 250,000,000 pounds comes annually to that section from the Hawaiian islands free of duty on any grade, yet with Mr. Spreckles almost controlling the Hawaiian production and believed to be in close alliance with the American Sugar Refining Company, they manage to get from the people there about 1 cent per pound more than the same sugars sell pound more than the same sugars sell for on the Atlantic side, and that, too, in face of the remarkable fact that right at the present time Hawaiian raw sugars are being shipped from San Francisco around Cape Horn to New York, refined there and shipped back as far west as Kansas City and Omaha. As is well known, the Ameri-ican Sugar Refining Company own practi-cally all the refineries in the United States. When the trust was formed it then and within a short time afterwards, absorbed nineteen of the large refineries of this coun-try. The estimated value of these refineries was about \$11,000,000; seven of them representing a value of about \$3,000,000 were shut down, and with a remaining working property of about \$8,000,000 cash valuation, this company has issued and sold to the people \$750,000,000 stock, and is the biggest industrial seconds. ndustrial monopoly in the world. The tripeople is shown by the fact that it is paying 12 per cent dividends on \$37,500,000 consumers, and 7 per cent on \$37,500,000 preferred stock. In other words, the annual divisor

red stock. In other words, the annual dlvi, dends amount to nearly the cash value of the property. Speculation in this stock is one of the most prominent features in Wall street. Of the total sales of all stocks, about 300,000 shares, on the stock exchange Tuesday of this week, over half of it was sugar. Its wide fluctuation is also significant, having sold as high as 1.34 and as low as 61% last year. With the protection afforded the trust by the McKinley bill, its profits have been immense. It is understood profits have been immense. It is understood that it costs about ½ cent per pound to turn raw sugar into granulated. "The refiners are today asking 4¼ net in "The refiners are today asking 4½ net in New York for granulated and are buying in that market the highest test raw sugar at 3 cents, which shows a profit, after deducting the expenses of refining, of over 20 per cent, and a considerable portion of the past twelve months showed even a greater profit. Our total importations of sugar last year amounted to about 1,000,000 tons practically. All of this and about 200,000 tons of domestic went into the hands of the American Sugar Company and they have absolute control of prices. Figure this out and you will see a profit of about \$20,000,000 to the trust. The removal of the 4c cent per pound protection now in force

We cent per pound protection now in force and letting in all foreign competition would undoubtedly be a large controlling influence on unnatural advances in prices, but the simply admitting of raw material free is only a sten toward shrifting free only a step toward abridging the power of monopoly. It is a mistake to assert that all of these gigantic corporations are in every sense oppressive, but such stupendous aggregations of money and influence are dangerous, and we should have proper legis'ation to suppress and control unjust encroachments on the part of any of them.
"My own opinion is that free trade in su-

"My own opinion is that free trade in su-gar is a very uncertain probability. While gar is a very incertain probability. While it is true the house has by a tremendous majority placed sugar on the free list, its fate in the senate is exceedingly doubtful, and since the proposed income tax is about to become a part of the tariff bill, the sugar and income tax are so closely althe sugar and income tax are so closely al-lied they form by far the most important questions now before the people. It is very certain that the government must largely increase its revenue and almost equally true that this additional revenue must come from an import duty on sugar or a tax on incomes, and the fight in the senate on this question will in interest and ardor be but little short of the memorable silver battle."

NINE PLEAD GUILTY.

Yesterday Was a "Field Day" in the United States Court. Yesterday was a "field day" in the United States court and the law was summarily en-

States court and the law was summarily en-forced.

There were nine pleas of guilty filed, sev-en of which were for moonshining and two for counterfeiting.

In addition to these W. A. Busbin, of

Paulding county, was tried on the latter charge of making counterfeit money. After all the evidence in the case was submitted the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Newman thereupon sentenced the two counterfeiters who plead guilty in addition to Busbin, who was convicted. D. E. Pruit, who plead guilty, was sentenced to eighteen months of hard labor in the penitentiary, and a fine of \$100.

D. B. Langley, who also plead guilty, was sentenced to eighteen months of hard labor in the penitentiary and a fine of \$500.

labor in the penitentiary and a fine of \$500. Busbin, who was tried and convicted of the charge, was sentenced to two years of hard labor in the penitentiary in addition to a fine of \$500.

The grand jury was in session yesterday morning and returned thirty true bills. This makes 118 true bills found during the week, or nearly twenty-five true bills a day.

A number of moonshiners will be tried in the .United States court next week and the district attorney will have a good op-portunity to clear out the jail.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB

Will Discuss the Cotton States and International Exposition Tonight.
The Commercial Club will hold its regular Saturday night meeting tonight, at which it will discuss the benefits to be derived by Atlanta from the holding of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and the advantages which will accrue to the city, if it secures the annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1895. The club will also discuss the necessity for the enthusiastic co-operation of all the people of Atlanta in these movements, and in all other movements looking to the success of the exposition.

position.

These Saturday night meetings of the Commercial Club, at each of which some movement for the good of the city and the promotion of its trade interests are discovered are being well attended by the reppromotion of its trade interests are dis-cussed, are being well attended by the rep-resentative business men of the city. It is especially desired that a full attendance be present tomorrow night, as the meeting will be an interesting one. All members are earn-estly requested to attend. Talks will be made by gentlemen prominency interested in the exposition movement, and pians for collisting the aymorthy and support of earners. enlisting the sympathy and support of every man, woman and child in the city will be suggested.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Woman's Good Words.

Editor Constitution-I am glad I read J. B. J.'s communication in Thursday's issue of your paper in reference to working for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be in Atlanta next year. I do not think, however, he should have confined his suggestions to the members who live in our city. All Atlantians should be glad to write or speak a word in season in order to bring before our northern friends the attractions that our south does

While I am a Philadelphian by birth, I have known no other home than this sunny state since infancy. When I was quite a little girl my father, a native of Delaware, with brothers and kindred on the other side, left in the first company from Bartow county to fight for his adopted country Later my only brother, Cadet Clayton H. Marsh, of the G. M. I., gave up his life in the battle of Oconee.

When Sherman's army took possession of our little town, fifty miles from this cat; we found among those stationed there some kind, noble men whom' we can never forget. One, Mr. John Phillips, now of Ironton, O., renewed the acquaintance of our family, by letter, after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century and brought his wife and youngest son and spent Christmas with us six years ago. They were delighted with our climate and city and, of course, we enjoyed their enthusiasm. They appreciated, as I believe all northerners do, the hospitality peculiar to the south. I wrote these friends over a week ago, telling them of our proposed Cotton States and International exposition and that we hoped to have the encampment, also invited them to come and bring their four sons, urging that it would be perhaps the best opportunity ever offered of viewing all the historic battlefields around us. I wrote expecting

them to come. We must all contribute our mite towards having both the exposition and the encampment, and we must be up and doing, think of success, talk it, write it and pray that these grand undertakings may be grander in their accomplishment and that they may prove in the end a blessing to our whole sunny southland. MRS. B. R. P.

Atlanta, Ga., January 25, 1894.

Stored Sunshine. Editor Constitution: I have been quite interested in the little controversy on 'Stored Sunshine' between Dr. Lee's friends and Mr. Beauchamp. Pardon me if I say that the idea is as old as the heart of humanity, but is brought out and beautifully said by succeeding generations. It is a thought which originates with the sage and the unlettered, with the child and the patriarch. I herewith give you a little incident coming under my own observation, and as we claim to be something of a college town now we expect our children to be reasonably bright. About two years ago, during a long period of rainy weather, in which we scarcely saw the sun for three weeks, a dear little boy of five or six ran to his mother, saying, "Mother, when the sun comes again I just tell you what I'll do. I'll dig a great hole and fill it with sunshine and put the lid on; then when it is needed I'll just take the sunshine out and give plenty to everybody. The above incident suggested to me the

following lines:

Stored Sunshine. Store sunshine deep in thy castle keep, O knight of the golden heart. Let it pierce each cell, from turret bell With many a shining dart.

From thy fair young breast to thy golden May the sunshine sparkle o'er,
For no darkened past, with its gloomy grasp Yet stands at thy open door.

Fill every part of thy pure young heart, With this liquid gold of God, 'Tis the wine of life for the coming strife, Of the highway yet untrod.

There are valleys deep and many a leap O'er torrents swift and strong. But the sunshine stored is thy priceless To waken a winsome song.

When hearts are sore with the deafening or faint with a deadening calm,
Then sunshine pour from your hidden store,

'hen sunshine pour trom.

As sweet as an angel's psalm.

—M. L. G.

Decatur, Ga. Why It Failed.

From The Washington Post. Colonel Edward Barrett, the correspond ent of The Atlanta Constitution, aside from being a newspaper man, has a perfect genius for business. It was back in the fifty-second congress when Colonel Barrett's taste for straight business had remarkable assertion. He had just come up from Georgia where

he'd been visiting. "There's a little trifle of a transaction," said Colonel Barrett to a trio of his friends one night at the Press Club, "which has been intrusted to me. I've looked it all over it's feasible and easy, besides being perfectly honorable; and, as it promises to pay pretty well, I believe I'll go on and put

"What is it?" was asked. "Why," replied Colonel Barrett, "there's "Why," replied Colonel Barrett, "there's a fellow down in my state of Georgia who lives at Warwhoop Crossing. He is the owner of 200,000 acres of wild Georgia land, and he's made up his mind to sell it. He asked me just before I left home if I would not turn in as his agent and sell it for him. He offered me a third. As he asks \$1.50 an acre—\$450,000 in all—why my third would be a nice thing."

Colonel Barrett went on to say that he did not look for much trouble in finding a customer. That, he believed, would be

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standa

By Authority of Congress.

U. S. Gov't **Baking Powder** Tests.

The report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dep't), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

LEAVENING GAS. Per cent. Cubic in. per os. ROYAL, Absolutely Pure, 13.06 . . 160.6 12.58 . . 151.1 The OTHER POWDERS 11.13 . . 133.6 TESTED are reported to con-10.26 . . 123.2 tain both lime and sulphuric 9.53 · · H4.

These tests, made in the Gov't Laboratory, by impartial and unprejudiced official chemists, furnish the highest evidence that the "Royal" is the best baking powder.

acid, and to be of the follow-

ing strengths respectively,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, 

easy. About a week later he was asked how his land deal got along.

"Swimmingly," said Colonel Barrett. "I've found my buyer at the figure named, and now all there is to do is just go on and close the matter up and give one his deed and the other his money. My interest, as I told you, will come to \$:50,000. Naturally I feel pleased, for I have long wanted that amount."

About ten days later some one inquired of Colonel Barrett whether his real estate transaction was still pending.

"Well, no," replied Colonel Barrett, "not exactly, "The transaction, however, is ended, although I didn't sell the land." "What was the matter?" was asked. "We thought from what you said that the Jeal was fairly closed and your \$150,000 the same as in your pocket."

as in your pocket." as in your pocket."
"Well, that was a mistake, then," replied Colonel Barrett. "It wasn't the same. No, I'll tell you how it was. I took the purchaser to the seller, and was just about to complete the deal when two unexpected circumstances arose which defeated the project. Either would probably have been enough to have prevented the sale, although the second reason, was really the cause. the second reason was really the cause. As I said, I got my seller and purchaser together, and right there, on the very verge of success, it developed that the seller didn't have any title and the buyer didn't have any money. It was then the deal fell through."

THAT AKERIDGE CASE. All Testimony in and Things Ready

for Argument. The case of Bill Akeridge, charged with burning the city stables, was continued yesterday at the superior court. Akeridge, the present defendant; Tom Elliot, Adol-

phus Burant and William Ogden, the co-defendants, each made their statements. During the afternoon a number of wit-nesses were examined, whose testimony was rather damaging to the accused. In the case against Will Akeridge the testi-mony is about in and the argument will begin this morning.

9.29 . . 111.6

8.03 . . 96.5

7.28 . . 87.4

From Texas Siftings. Minnie—What made you speak to that poor beggar so sharply? Perhaps she was deserving of help.

Mamie—Maybe she was, but she interrupted me just as I was having a good cry over the poor thing in my novel dying on the rich man's doorstep.

Washington's Great Difficulty.

From Puck.

Mrs. Kings-Dorter (impressing one of her proteges)—Be brave and earnest and you will succeed. Do you remember my telling you of the great difficulty George Washington had to contend with?

Willy Ragges—Weither. Willy Raggs-Yes, mum; he couldn't tell

Doubtful About It.

From Life. She—Before I give you my answer I think you had better interview papa, and then walk around here and let me know the re-

sult.

He—There is only one objection; I may not be able to walk. All lovers of the delicacies of the table use Angostura Bitters to secure a good digestion, but the genuine only, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

Through Taking Stock. Through Taking Stock. Through Taking Stock.

Big Discounts All Around

Through Taking Stock.

We know of no better illustration of our liberal One-third Off Sale than the following report of a bona-fide transac-One Suit .....\$18 00 One Suit ..... One Overcoat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 ∞ Two pairs Trousers..... 16 00

One-third discount..... 27 16

\$27.16 Saved on a Bill of \$81.50 \$27.16 Saved on a Bill of \$81.50 Men's Odd Trousers Choice enough for any man's wear, made as model garments are made, finished as

highest-priced tailors would finish them; all patterns, materials and sizes.

1/3 REDUCED 1/3 \$4.50 Men's Trousers are now \$3.00 \$6.00 Men's Trousers are now \$4.00 \$7.00 Men's Trousers are now \$4.67 \$7.50 Men's Trousers are now \$5.00

\$8.50 Men's Trousers are now \$5.67 SUITS AND OVERCOATS 1/3 REDUCED 1/3

By manufacture we have on our premises about \$100,000 worth of Suits and Overcoats owned by us and specially made for Whitehall street trade. Everything that passes into consumption makes room for new supplies and employs labor.

Each day new offerings are coming along. Like these: \$10.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$6.67. \$12.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$8.00. \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$10.00. \$18.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$12.00. \$20.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$13.33. \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats at \$15.00.

Merchant Tailoring Dep't.

\$25.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$16.67.

Particular Discounts. We are making fully one-third more Men's Suits to measure than last year at this time. Have been doing it for a month past. Good reason why. Goods that would ordinarily be beyond the means of many now within easy reach

iseman

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH No Branch House in the City.

WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, GA., BALTIMORE, COR. 77E AND E. STS. N. W. 15-17 WHITEBALL ST. FACTORY, 213 W. GERMAN ST.

### STOCKS UNSETTLED

And a Sharp Advance Was Lost Just Before the Close,

WHICH IS STEADY BUT LOWER

Cotton Closes Quiet Af er Having Lost a 10 Point Advance-The Spot Markets Generally Steady to Firm.

NEW YORK, January 26.-The stock market was dull again today and the spec-ulation was unsettled. At the eneming a strong tone prevailed and the first prices a strong tone prevance and the mass per made were a small fraction higher than the closing figures of yesterday. The firmness of this market was partly due to the imvement in American securities in Lond provement in American securities and to purchases for foreign account. The room traders were bullish during the early room traders were bullish during the early room traders were successional realizing sales dealings, but on occasional realizing sales the market made a fractional reaction. Still, the trend of the speculation was toward higher values and before noon an advance had been recorded of 1/4 to 21/8 cent, the latter for Sugar, A good buying movement was developed in this stock, it being very generally believed that the attachment of the income 2 tax bill as a rider to the tariff bill seals the doom of that measure, which, of course, would of that measure, which, of course, would be worth a good many points to the Sugar stock. Although London was a buyer of St. Paul, that stock did not gain more than % and the greatest advance in any other of the Grangers was 1 per cent in Northwest on purchases taken to be for the account, of insiders. Missouri Pacific rose 1's per cent and the point was given out earnings of the road are beginning to hours was the market active, the specula tion lansed into dullness before noon, be coming stagnant, and made no important movement, except in one or two of the specialties until about 2 o'clock. At this Washington advices were received uncing that the judiciary committee of the house had reported a resolution ques-tioning the right of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds as proposed by his recent circular. As the loan was accepted as a factor toward increasing speculative values, the suggestion coming from this quarter that the government would exceed its powers in making the issue, was made the basis for a drive at the market, which gave way all along the line, certain of the specialties leading the downward movement. The decline in the active list ranged from 2¼ to 25%, the latter in Western Union, which was sold in heavy blocks, the professional operators being very bearish on the stock, but without disclosing anything fa-vorable to the property. Delaware, Lack-awanna and Western was exceptionally strong on its annual statement, which showed net profits of over 11 per cent against less than 10 per cent in the previous year. The stock made an advance of 4 per cent, which it held to the close. American Cotton Oil was weak on reported bad trade prospects, the common breaking 2% and the preferred 1 per cent, with a subsequent rally of % in the common. In the final dealings there was a partial recovery of a small fraction, but many shares re mained at the lowest point touched and the market closed irregular and unset-tled. Sugar common lost a portion of the early advance, but gained 14 on the day the preferred showing an equal advance. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg sold up from 20 to 24. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba and United States Express made gain of 3 cents. Consolidated Gas declined 114 and Great Northern preferred 1 per cent. Western Union loses only 34 per cent

on the day.

The railway and miscellaneous bond market was strong and active until late in the afternoon, when sympathizing with the share speculation, a reaction took place, but the market railied quickly and closed

firm.
State bonds quiet.
Government bonds strong.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent, last loan 1, closed 1 per cent; prime mercantile

paper, 3½ to 5½.

Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.86% to \$4.87 for demand, and at \$4.83 to \$4.83% for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.86 to \$4.88; commercial bills, \$4.86% to \$4.87. Silver certificates, 67%.

The following are closing bids:

Atch., T. & Santa Fe. 114	Nat. Cordage pre 38
Adams Express 151	N. J. Central 114
Alton & Terre Haute. 18	Nortolk & Western 19
do. pref 115	North American Co. 4
American Express 110	Northern Pac 4
Baltimore & Ohio 70	do. pref 16
Canada Pac 70	U. P., Den. & Gulf 5
Canada Southern 5d	Northwestern 1034
Central Pacific 113	do. pref 1495
Ches. & Ohio 17'3	N. Y. Central 100
Chicago & Alton 133	N. Y. & N. E 133
C., B. & Q 76 %	Ontario and West 155
Chicago Gas 65%	Oregon Imp 13
Consolidated Gas 123	Oregon Navigation 20
C., C., C. & St. L 35	Ore. S. L. & Utah N. 51
Col. Coal & Iren 10	Pacific Mail 17
Cotton Oil 27%	Peoria, D. & E 4
Del. & Hudson !31	Pittsburg 149
Del., I.ack. & W 166	Pullman Palace 169
Denv. & R. G. pref 31%	Reading 193
Dis. & Cat. Feed 261/2	Rich, Terminal 23
East Tennessee	do. pref 10
do. pref	Rio Grande West 145
Erie 147	do. pref 42
do. pref 331/2	Rock Island 671
Fort Wayne 150	St. Paul 58%
Great North, pref 102	do. pref 117
Chic. & E. Ills. pref 93	St. Paul and Omaha. 37
Hocking Valley 19%	do. pref
Ills. Central 92	Southern Pacific 224
St. Paul & Duluth 2316	Sugar Refinery 78%
Kansas & Texas pref. 233	T. C. I 164
Lake Erie & West 15	Texas Pac
do. pret 66	Tol. & O. Cent. pref. 67
Lake Shore 12616	Union Pac 195
Lead Trust 26'4	U. S. Express 54
Lous, & Nash 45 8	Wabash, St. L. & P. 84
L'ville, N. A. & Chic. 9	do. pref 143
Manhattan Consol 121	Wells Fargo Ex 124
Memphis & Char 10	Western Union 84
Mich. Central 97	Wheeling & L. Erie. 124
Missouri Pac 24	do. pref 48
Mobile & Ohio 18	Minn. & St. L 10
Nash Chat. & St. L. 71	Denver & Rio G 10
National Cordage 175	Ed. Gen. Electric 343
U. S. 4s, registered 1134	N. C. 4s 96
do. coupon 1134	Tennessee old 6s 60
do. 2s 95	Virginia 6s 56 1
Louisiana stamped 93	do. pret 6

Pusnell, Hagaman & Co.'s Stock Letter. By Private Wire to J. C. Knox. Manager. NEW YORK, January 26.—The market was weak in the late dealings on reports from Washington that the Balley bond re clution had been reported favorably by the house judiciary committee. Some of the bulls were disgusted at the continual snaris bulls were disguster at the continual sharts at Washington and threw their holdings over. Western Union declined on heavy realizing by the pool, through outside brokers. The favorable statement of carrings by a property of the statement of carrings by a property of the statement of carrings by a property of the statement of carrings by Louisville and Nashville failed of effect be-Louisville and Nashville failed of effect because traders who had early information made the announcement of earnings the occasion for taking profits. The covering in American Sugar Refining continued and day, but the bear traders sold the other trust stock, chiefly Chicago Gas and American Cotton Oil. The commission brokers took back some of the St. Paul liquidated yesterday, holding the stocks today until the close. Grangers were generally steady notwithstanding the Atchison cut on private dispatches conveying information of a large movement of grain and general merchandise.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today-s Clos'g bids.	Yesterday's Clos'g bids.
Delaware & Lack	16736	168	166	186	165
Northwestern	103 %	101	103 3	163 %	103%
Tenn. Cog. & Iron	16	16%	16	luid	16
Richmond Terminal			1000	9%	2%
New York & N. E	14	14	13	13	11
Lake Shore				1.615	12654
Western Union		89	83 %	84	84%
Missouri Pacific		24	202	24	23
Union Pacific	19%	195	19:0	1954	1994
Dist & Cattle Feed Co	26%	27	26%	26 5	26 4
Atchison		117a	11 %	113	11 %
Reading	19 8	20	19%	19	19%
Louisville and Nash	45	45%	4478	45	4416
North. Pacific pref				16	15%
8'. Faul	59	59%	58.5	58%	185
Rock Island	67%	68	6,	673	6754
Chicago Gas	66		65 %	63	(6
Chie , Bur. & Quincy	26%	277	76%	7650	, 7636
Ame a Sugar Refinery	78	7916	78	78%	77 a
Erie.	1516	15	1456	14%	14%
An 'n Cotton Oil	25 %	29	27	27%	35'6
General Electric	33 A	38/6	241	34 %	35'6

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

For 5 days.

Local Bond and Stock Quotation. The following are bld and as red quotations STATE AND CITY BOYS

Rallingary BONES

Rallingary B RAILHOAD STOCKS. 
 Seorgia
 138
 159
 Aur. & Sav.
 77

 South western.
 40
 A. & W. P.
 71

 Central.
 10
 12
 do deben.
 85

 Cent. deben
 1)
 16
 do deben.
 85

Financial Gossip.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager. Foreign and Domestic News Bureau-Box ton special: General Swayne, representing the Parsons faction in the New England re-ceivership hearing yesterday, says reports that he is working for Drexel, Morgan & Co. inteersts are false. He is for the real good of the property.

The Gould interests are behind the move-

Dow Jones News Company: Stocks were strong at the opening with Sugar, Louis-ville and Nashville and Western Union the features. The shorts were the principal buyers of the latter.

Among the low-priced stocks Missouri Pacific showed the most strength.

The advance was due to favorable features which will be disclosed in the annual report.

St. Paul was heavy even at a fractional London opened dull, but has since be

Indications are that the bank statement today will show a further increase of at least \$7,000,000.

Insiders are large buyers of Sugar on reports of favorable news from Washing-

Railway earnings: Louisville and Nashcrease \$11,900; St. Louis and Southwestern. third week in January, increase \$1,341; Lake Erie and Western, third week in January, decrease \$3,864.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western for the year ending December 31st, earned on stock 11.4 per cent, against 9.98 in 1892 and 9.21 in 1891.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia for the second week in January decreased \$8,-944; Memphis and Charleston for the second week in January decreased \$6,026; Georgia, net increase, \$2,167.

Imports of dry goods for the week were \$1,974,240.

The Local Cotton Market Local-Market closed firm; middling 7 3-16c.
The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at A. lanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		ETUCK.	
	1894	1993	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	119	11	50	102	8 61	69:6
Monday	424	30	631	96	8094	6596
Tuesday	228	41	200	100	8082	6657
Wednesday	388	.10	506	140	7864	6727
Thursday	103	15			7967	6802
Friday	:15	6.5	213		7969	6:27
Tota!	1477	162	1700	399		

Arread Vislett & Co.'s Cotton Letter

Arread Visient & Co.'s Cotton Letter. By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager:

NEW YORK. January 28.—A lighter movement promised for the day caused an opening here about the same as last night's close. From this, however, an improvement followed, carrying prices 8 points higher, then the market receded and our closing is 1 to 2 points lower than yesterday. The opening would have been better, but Liverpool was apparently made timid by the movement of yesterday being so much larger than the same day last year. The steadiness of this market can be attributed largely to the fact that those who hold long contracts are in the main strong holders and believing in better orices, they expect a better market con which to realize. The cotton week tomorrow ushers in a larger movement last year for the next three weeks than the week ending today last year, but comparisons should be made as we generally make them, with the crop of 1889-90, as it is misleading to compare with the movement of the past season, whether for or against the estimate of

as we generally make them, with the crop of 1889-90, as it is misleading to compare with the movement of the past season, whether for or against the estimate of 7.250,000 this season. The handwriting, however, is on the wall for large crop people and as we said yesterday, it will only be a matter of a few days when large estimates will be reduced in order to accommodate them to existing conditions, and not to the cries or lively imaginative faculties—to call them by terms of an amiable character. We showed vesterday that Europe had 857,000 bales since September 1st less from this country, but the stock of American at Liverpool today and afoat for that market from America is 2,000 less than last year, therefore showin the enormous consumption of Great Britain and furthermore that there is no weight of stocks visible or invisible, because it is well known that English spinners have no reserve stocks and naturally they must continue buying on the same scale as they have been for several months past. Our New Orleans firm wires us today that the largest free on board broker there has not had an offer from the interior today. We said on the 16th instant (today) would be six million bales. The actual figures, however, are 6,088,813, but as the movement of the past two weeks has been far screater than even the most decided bear expected, we do not change our crop views in consequence of this movement, because, as we said yesterday, it has been expected by the trade generally.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
Janusry				7.72-73	7.74-75
February	7.72			7.73-74	
March				7.81-82	
April,	7.90			7.89-90	
Mey	7.93			7.97-98	
June	8.04			8.01-05	
July					
August	8.13	8.22	8.13	8.14 15	8.15-16

RECEIPTS EXPORTS. STOCK. 1891 1893 1894 1893 1894 1895 20446 9756 11889 12915 1085302 1045377 20411 1679 13631 6188 306753 1054371 2065 14762 2299 12911 10889 7 105401478 20783 1105 236 5 7512 1089471 106442 20794 1051 15614 27765 105203 194098 24804 6:01 12782 597 1044761 1050389 . 162006 70643 128252, 59384

The following are the closing quotations of future of the following are the closing quotations of future of the following the color of the closing quotations of future of the color of the closing quotations of future color of the closing quotations of future color of the closing quotations of future closi Closed barely steady sa re :2,601 bales.

New Orleans, January 26.-Secretary Hester's weekly cotton exchange statement issued today shows that the crop movement has passed the 6,000,000 mark, exceeding that figure by 89,000 bales. Last year it was not until the last week in March that over 6,000,000 had been marketed. The amount brought into sight during the week amount brought into signt during the week ending today is largely in excess of the seven days ending January 26th last year and of the same period year before last, the gain over the former being 84,000 bales, or 84 per cent, and over the latter 70,000, or reactly 62 per cent

For the first twenty-six days of January up to today, inclusive, the movement has been 196,012 bales ahead of the same twenty-six days in January last year and 18,315 bales ahead of the same time year before last. This brings the excess in the movement for the 184 days of the season from ment for the 148 days of the season from September 1st to January 28th, inclusive, to \$25,209 bales over the same 148 days of 1892 to 1.009.119.

past seven days has been 182,918 bales, against 99,284 bales last year and 113,090 bales the year before, while the aggregate for the first twenty-six days of Januar;

for the first twenty-six days of January are 669,161 bales, against 473,149 and 650,846 bales. The total marketed from September 1st to date is 6,088,013 bales, against 5,263,604 and 4,096,932 bales for hist year and the year before respectively.

From this time on, last year, the amount of cotton brought into sight was 1,486,761 bales and year oefore last 1,938,447. In other words, after this date last year 21,44 per cent of the crop was marketed, and after this date season before last 21,45. The movement since September 1st, shows receipts this date season before last 21.45. The movement since September 1st, shows receipts at all United States ports of 4,778,663,against 5,946,961 last year and 5,39,731 the year before; overland, across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomae rivers to northern mills and Canada 578,557, against 620,684, and 82,174; interior stock in excess of those heid at the close of the commercial year, 333,137, against 61,183, and 515,424; southern mill takings 399,056, against 331,776, and 349,603.

Foreign exports for the week have been

Foreign exports for the week have been 125,760, against 74,687 last year, making the total thus far for the season, 3,437,875, against 2,710,046 last year or an increase of 724,829. Against 2,110,050 last year of the past 72(,829). Northern min takings during the past seven days show a decrease of 569, as compared with the corresponding period last year, and the total takings since September 1st have decreased 156,769. The total takings of American mills, north and south, and Canada thus far for the season have been 1,407,070, against 1,510,568 last year. These include 1,005,459 by northern spinners, against 1,211,228.

against 1,211,228.
It must be rememmered that the weekly, monthly and season's comparisons in Secretary Hester's reports are made up to corresponding dates last year and year before. Comparisons to close of corresponding weeks are misleading, as totals to close of this week last year would take 149 days of the season, and to close this week, in 1892, includes 151 days, whereas, to close of this week this year covers only 148 days.

this week this year covers only 148 days.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Gircular.

NEW YORK. January 26.—Spot sales in Liverpool today were 10,000 bales and futures closed 1-64d to 2-64d better. While this was all that might have been expected, people here were disposed to regard it as indicating rather an apathetic attitude on the part of the foreign markets towards the strength shown in New York yesterday, and the result was an opening decline here of from 3 to 4 pc s. After the opening, however, the market commerced to advance sharply on the fear of 2, light interior movement, and before 1 o'clock the net improvement was about 10 points. The advance of 10 points seemed to measure about the stimulative effect that the figures of the interior movement imparted, and the market again relapsed into a condition of comparative dullness at about 3 points decline from the highest figures touched. New Orleans receipts tomorrow are estimated at 9,500 bales against 1,68 last week and 4,500 last year. Receipts at Memphis today are 236 bales against 1,66 last year. Receipts at St. Louis are 437 bales against 2,124 last year. These figures are all below expectations, but are due, it is claimed, to the exceptionally cold weather which prevails throughout the south. New Orleans estimates of next week's receipts are 125,000 to 130,000 bales against 67,000 last year. One of the most striking features in the statistical position as it develops is the enormous excess of the export movement compared with that of last year. By this evening this excess will be approximately 800,000 bales, so that, notwithstanding the fact that something over 100,000 bales more cotton will have come into sight than made its appearance up to this time last year, the supply of cotton will really be less than it was a year aro. If the crop should not turn out 7,570,000 bales and the activity of the forcing demand continues he American supply of cotton will really be less than it was a ven aro. If the crop should not turn out 7,570,000 bales and the activity Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular. ing the afternoon the execution of realising orders brought about a sharp decline in the market, and closing prices were about 9 noints below the bighest 2nd 2 to 3 points below yesterday's fleures. The bears, discovering the disposition of those who were long of cotton to take profits, were not slow

covering the disposition of those who were long of cotton to take profits, were not slow to attack prices and the result has not been only the liquidation of the long interest, but a considerable increase in the short interest as well. The movement is decidedly less than had been expected. A deduction of 5.000 bales from the net receipts at Charleston makes the port movement 156, 554 bales against 159,000 bales last week. Interior receipts agaregate 25,000 against 22,000 last year and the net amount coming

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, January 28.—(Special)—The cotton market was again nervous and variable today. Liverpool gave the bulls no such encouragement as had been hoped for and our opening was a trifle below last night's prices, but almost immediately the tone became firmer. The port receipts though liberal, as compared with last year, were rather more moderate than they have been for the last few days, and a were rather more moderate than they have been for the last few days, and a vague fear prevailed among the shorts that the movement might at any time become very small, consequently, during the greater part of the day, sellers were shy and shorts anxious to cover, so that prices though nervous were in the main well maintained, but towards the close offerings became more liberal and the whole of the day's improvement was gradually lost. The close was quiet. The steadiness of the market in the face of the continued big movement is due to the fact that most of the weak longs have been shaken out and their cotton has passed into stronger hands; besides, a considerable short interest has been created and this acts as an effective prop to the market whenever it shows signs of weakness, but we fear there is too much cotton at this moment to justify the hope that the advance can be otherwise than spasmodic and short lived.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, January 23—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at all United States ports.

Showing an increase 12,334,831
Showing an increase 13,334,831
Showing an increase 14,778,3 9
Same time last year. 3,346,831
Showing an increase 81,549
Exports for the week 125,252
Same time last year 59,544
Showing an increase 85,838
Total exports to date. 3,242,161
Same time last year 2,683,509 Same time last year.... Showing an increase, Stock at interior towns... Stock at interior towns.

Same time last year.

Stock at Liverpool.

Same time last year.

Showing a decrease,

American cotton afloat for Great Britain.

Same time last year.

Total Receipts at the Ports NEW YORK, January 26—The following are the to-tal net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1893: Galveston..... New Orleans.... Mobile ..... vew York ..... Total ....

American 1,301,000; aftont 28,900; American 280,003.

LIVERPOOL January 26 - 150 p. m. — Upshale low midcling clanse January delivery 4 12-64, 4 13-64; January and February delivery 4 12-64, 4 13-64; January and February delivery 4 12-64, 4 13-64; February and March delivery 4 13-64, 81ellers; March and April delivery 4 11-64, 4 13-64; April and May delivery 4 13-64, 81ellers; May and June delivery 4 13-64, 91ellers; May and June delivery 4 13-64, 13-34; June and July delivery 2 13-64, 4 23-64; July and August delivery 121-64, buyers; August and September delivery 4 13-64, 23-64; ratures closed ateady;

NEW YORK, January 26—Cotton quiet and steady; sales none bales; middling uplands 81-ici middling gulf 8 5-16; net recepts 20; gross 4,021; stock 231,674.

GALVESTON. January 26—Cotton steady; middling 7%; net recepts 1,521 bales; cross 1,154; sales 254; stock 63,672; exports constwise 2,956.

NORFOLK, January 25—Cotton seminal; mid-

BALTIMORE, January 25—Cotton nominal; mid-dling 7½; net receipts 1,618 bales; gross 3,908; sales none; stock 26,144; exports constwise 2,660. BOSTON. January 26—Cotton quiet; middling 8 1-16; net receipts 1,197 bales; gross 3,262; sales none; stock none.

R. F. MADDOX, J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, H. C. BAGLEY, G. A. NICHOLSON.

### Maddox-Rucker Banking Co., Charter Liability, \$320,000 Capital, \$160,000.

Transact a general banking business; ap proved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on gemand, as follows: 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per cent if left six months.

GEO. W. PARROTT, President. C. A. COLLIER, Vice-Pres't.

CAPITAL CITY BANK

CAPITAL \$400,000.

### SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$100,000. ATLANTA, GA., TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Safe deposit vaults. Boxes to rent at reduced rates. Accounts of banks and bankers, mercantile and manufacturing firms or corporations received upon favorable terms. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Interest paid on time deposits.

James Bank, CAPITAL, \$100.000.00

Oldest bank in Atlanta, Ga. Open 8 to 4. As security for our depositors we have some of the best and most certrally located city property, yielding \$11,000 gross rents per annum. We pay 6 per cent interest on time deposits if they remain one month or longer, more than any other bank in the city, because our expenses are small. We solicit accounts on liberal terms. We have for sale cheap, on long time, some lots on West Peachtree street, just outside the city limits.

J. H. & A. L. JAMES.

W. A. HEMPHILL,

A. J. SHR OPSHIRE, Vice President.

JOS. A. McCORD.

## THE ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING GO.

Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Capital, \$150,000. Surplus, \$25,000. Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

DIRE CTORS. J. CAR ROL PAYNE. EUGEN E C. SPALDING. A. P. MORGAN. A. RICHARDSON.

R. M. FARRAR, President, WILLIAM C. HALE, V. Pres., J. C. DAYTON, Cash'r.

### STATE SAVINGS BANK,

29 DECATUR STREET, CORNER PRYOR.

5-16; net receipts 393 bales; gross 399; sales none; stock 70-46; net receipts 393 bales; gross 359; sales none; stock I.,995; exports coastwise 76.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26—Cotton firm; midding 8-16; pet receipts 71 bales; gross 156; stock 1.7082

SANANNAH, January 26—Cotton firm; middzuji 75; net receipta 3,059 bales; gross 3,059; sales 5:5; stock 57,919; exports coastwise 875.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26—Cotton firm; midding 7%; net receipts 6,088 bales; gross 6,370; sales 4,504; stock 356,445; exports to Great Britain 327; to France 309; to continent 7:50; coastwise 5,300.

MOBILE, January 26—Cotton firm; midding 7%; net receipts 1,315 bales; gross 1,345; sales 700; stock 42,350; exports coastwise 590.

MEMPHIS, January 26—Cotton quiet but firm; mid-dling 7:-16; net recents 238 bales: sales 1,030; shipm-ents 1,569; stock 130,728. AUGUSTA, January 25 — Cotton firm; middling 7 3-16; not receipts 169, bales; shipments 338; sales 708; stock

HOUSTON, January 26 — Cotton quiet; middling <sup>1</sup>3; net receipts i,711 bales; shipments 2,831; sales 103; stock 26,241.

MONTGOMERY, January 26—Cotton, net receipts of the week 305 bales; shipments 2,395; sales 2,305; stock of 1894, 16,175; 1893, 15.884.; MACON, Jnnuary 26 — Cotton, net receipts of the week 711 bales; shipments 1,0.5; sales —; stock 1894, 6,572; 1883, 4.9.9.

COLUMBUS, January 26—Cotton, net receipts of the week 80 bales; shipments 701; sales 828; to spinners —, stock o. 1894, il. J77; 1893, 15,42.

ners --; stock o. 1894. if. 177; 1883, 15, 142.

NASHVILLE January 26—Cotton, net receipts of the week 1,453 bales; shipments 1,277; sales 1,492; to spinners 215; stock of 1894, 1,535; 1893, 1,483.

SELMA, January 26—Cotton, net receipts of the week 490 bales; shipments 640; stock of 1894, 11,672; 1892, 5,862. ROME, January 26— Cotton, net receipts for the week 814 bales; shipments 1,255; stock 7,256.

Cotton Gossip. Cotton yesterday morning opened at about points decline and immediately advanced 9 to 10 points, when it was discovered by some one that there was really no reason for an advance.

the closing quotations for contracts are some 2 to 3 points below the final prices of Receipts for the week at the ports are

The discovery checked the advance and

the interior towns only 6,500 ah Since the 1st of September receips at the

ports are 841,549 bales in excess of last year. In exports since the 1st of September we

The ports have something over 4,000 bales more cotton than at this time last year.

cotton market yesterday, says: Cotton de-clined 2 to 3 points, but recovered this and advanced 7 points, then re-acted and closed quiet and 2@3 points lower than last night; sales 178,000 bales. Liverpool advanced 1 to 1½ points, closing steady, with spot sales of 10,000 bales at unchanged prices. New Orleans declined 2 points, recovered this, and advanced 6 points, and then re-acted and lost all the improvement on May and made a slight decline on that month. Spot cotton here was quiet and steady; no sales Wilmington and Norfolk and Memphis ad vanced 1-16c, and Augusta about 1-16c. The southern spot markets were generally firm. New Orleans sold 4,500, Memphis 1,050, Augusta 708, Mobile 700 and Norfolk 691. The interior receipts for the week were 28,689, against 35,563 last week, and 22,581 last year. Shipments 54,130, against 67,629 last week and 40,069 last year. Interior stocks 365,925, against 368,928 last week, and 382,392 last year. Memphis received today 238, against 1,456 last year. St. Louis 477, against 1,350 last year, and Houston 1,711, against 2,401 last year. New Orleans receipts tomorrow are estimated at 9,500, against 8,488 on the same day last week, and 4,900 last year.

CHICAGO, January 28.—The wheat market today swayed like the pendulum of an old-fashioned clock, within a very narrow range, and the swing was regulated by the price of puts and calls. Compared with the closing price of the previous afterneou, it left off 1/2 lower. Corn was easier and declined 1/2/2/2C. Provisions opened firm and closed weak.

decined %20%c. Provisions opened firm and closed weak.

Wheat continued in the same rut it has occupied for several days. Price changes are exceedingly narrow, the whole fluctuation today covering a range of only %c. Cables were colorless, business at the seaboard almost at a standstill and local trade dull and featureless. Wheat has some frier ds, of course, but in view of past experiences and present conditions, they lack the courage to make purchases. On the other hand, prices are so far below all former records that even bears hesitate to sell short. May opened at 63%c, advanced to 63%, declined and closed steady at opening prices.

to 63%, declined and closed steady at opening prices.

There was a change of feeling in the corn trade from yesterday, the movement picking up again. The exports dropped off. Cables came easier. Leaders in the trade, with a scalping profit from the advance, turned sellers and the crowd followed. The cut in Missouri rates was the chief bear influence. It is believed the cut in rates inaugurated by one road will become so that Chicago may get very large receipts of corn. May sold at 35%@33%, closing at 384@sc.

that Chicago may get very large receipts of corn. May sold at 38%@38%, closing at 28%@6.

In oats there was a moderate trade and a weaker feeling in May, prices declining ½c. and closing at about the bottom, with a net loss of ½c.

There was more disposition to sell and there were not as many buving, so that the market was without good buying support. The volume of trading in pork was very light. The market opened 5c. higher, eased off to that extent on a little selling and then advanced 7½c. on two or three orders being filled. As soon as this was done, prices declined to vesterday's closing. Later on the weakness became pronounced, prices suffering a further decline of 10c., in the absence of buyers and the weakness in corn, and then reacted 5c. shortly before the end of the session, but sold off again to the inside prices of the day. At the close the market was 7½c. lower than at the same time yesterday. In the lard market very little was done in deferred futures. May opened 10 per cent lower, recovered

slightly, then closed at 7.57%. Ribs were dull, closing 10c. lower in sympathy with pork.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago ioday:
WHEAT- Open. High. Low. Close.

13 12½ 13 20 January...... 6 60 6 60 6 52 4 May..... 6 72 6 62 6 62 6 Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter. By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manages CHICAGO, January 26.—The market has fluctuated within a narrow range today, although the trading has been large, but merely of a local and scalping nature. Early cables were nominally unchanged, closing a trifle lower. Exports were small, but receipts were very light. Whether or not the weather has nad anything to do with these light receipts we are not in a position to say, though the market has held rather firm, considering the bearish influences, yet we cannot see anything to change the situation any. There was rather a bearish article taken from The New York Mail and Express as coming from "a veteran operator," but we think if our customers will refer to our letter of the 19th instant they will find that his argument is about the same as ours of that date, except in a more extensive and figurative way.

way.

Coarse grains have been lighter. Exports and a reduction in freight rates probably the cause, although lower foreign markets for corn has caused a bearish feeling around the opening. the opening.

Hogs were 8,000 under the estimate, yet the market displayed considerable weakness after the first hour for pork and ribs. Lard, for a change, appeared in better demand and prices were well maintained for January options, but car lots were hard to dispose of.

Chicago Gossip.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

A Milwaukee dispatch reads: No. 3 northern wheat is selling here at 55c, while May is 61%c. One large mill will shut down here next week on account of a scarcity of track wheat.

day, and the market was weak in conse-

Receipts of wheat at the primary markets are estimated to be about 1,575,000 busnels short of those for the same week last

Primary receipts of corn yesterday were light, amounting to only 367,000 bushels. New York wires that fifteen boatloads of

wheat were taken for export there yester-Outside wheat markets seem to be hardening, and the buying here yesterday was good, prominent commission houses taking at least 2,000,000 bushels, which was sold

### PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, January 26, 1894.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, January 26. 1801.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, January 26. Flour. First patent \$4.75; second patent \$4.45; extra i racy \$3.40; fancy \$2.50.

If \$8.00. Corn.—No. 1 white 56c; No. 2 white 55c; mired 53c. Oats.—Flass ruts broof-50; with white 56c; mired 53c. Oats.—Flass ruts broof-50; with white 56c; mired 53c. Oats.—Flass ruts broof-50; with white 56c; No. 2 white 56c; No. 2 white 56c; No. 1 throthy, anall bales, 18c; No. 2 throthy, small bales, 56c; No. 1 throthy, anall bales, 18c; No. 2 throthy, small bales, 56c. Meal. Flain 54c; 50c. Cotton seed meal. 30 c. with Steam fleed—\$1.10 c. wheat branches of cotton seed meal. 30 c. with Steam fleed—\$1.10 c. with 50c. Pearl \$2.50.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Flour inll and feature. No. 2 january and Feoruary 55.5; March 55.5; March 56.5; March 56.5;

\$1.25. No. 2 apring wheat 60; No. 3 apring 55/5; No. 2 red 55. No. 2 corn 35. No. 2 conta 27/5.

ATLANTA, January 25 - Rousted conce-Arbuckie\*
21.65c # 129 B. casas Lion 24.50c Levering\*s 24.65c
Green-Entra choice 21/5c choice good 25/5c-car 13/5;
common 17/5c 13/8. Subset choice good 25/5c-car 13/5;
common 25/25/5c
Gringer 18c-Subset green 36/25/5c. Mistation 21/62/5c
Cleves 25/6 25/6c. (green 36/25/6c). Mistation 21/62/5c
Cleves 25/6 25/6c. (green 36/25/6c). Allapice 10/61/5c
Cleves 25/6c. Subset 14/6c. (common 45/cc, imported Javiz/inta 16c. Cleves—Fyr's dairy 21/6c) coerv un 31.18/
bole 34/6c. casas. Dis 36/6c. White fall—Ybole 34/6c. casas. Dis 36/6c. Casas. Jus 25/6c. Casas

FINANCIAL.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN DEALER IN BONDS AND STOCK LOANS NEGOTIATED.

13 East Alabama Street.

John W. Dickey. Stock and Bond Broker AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited. DARWIN G. JONES. No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS.

Correspondence invited in regard to an W. H. PATTERSON Dealer in Investment Securities

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING. RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Al Trains from This City—Central Time. ARRIVE. SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION From Washingt'n 7 39 am STo Charleston... 5 30am From Athens..... 8 15 am STo Athens........... 4 15pm From Charleston. 6 45 pm STo Washington. 5 05pm CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

From Hapeville 5 45 am To Hapeville 6 60 am From Hapeville 7 45 am To Hapeville 6 60 am From Hapeville 9 45 am To Hapeville 9 45 am To Hapeville 10 45 pm From Hapeville 4 15 pm From Hapeville 115 pm From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville 4 15 pm From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville 6 10 pm From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville 6 10 pm From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville 6 10 pm From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville 6 10 pm From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville 10 pm From Hapeville 10 40 am To Hapeville 9 00 am From Hapeville 10 40 am To Hapeville 12 50 pm WENTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SFrom Nashville. 7 00 am To Nashville .... 8 00 am
From Mariette. 5 40 am To Chattanooga. 3 10 pm
From Mariette. 5 40 am To Chattanooga. 3 10 pm
From Chatt'n'ga 11 00 am To Marietta. 5 30 pm
From Nashville 6 25 pm Fro Nashville... 8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD. 

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. From Washigton 5 20 am STo Richmoad..... 8 50am From Cornelia..... 3 15 am STo Washington... 12 10 m From Washington 3 55 pm To Cornelia....... 4 00 pm STo Washington... 6 11 pm From Cornelia, To Cornelia, Sunday only .... 9 50 am day only ..... 2 50 pm THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY

\$From Greenville 6 20 am \$To Greenville..... 6 45 am \$From Tailapoosa 8 55 am \$To Birmingham... 4 10 pm \$From Birmin'h'ml1 40 am \$To Tailapoosa.... 5 00 pm GEORGIA RAILROAD. From Augusta... 5 30 am FTo Augusta... From Covington... 7 55 am To Decatur... From Decatur... 9 55 am To Clarkston... From Augusta... 1 15 pm To Clarkston... From Clerkston... 1 45 pm To Augusta... From Clarkston... 4 45 pm FTo Augusta... EAST TENN VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RY.

From Jacks'ville. 2 ds am (Fro Cincinnatia... 30 am From Brunswick 1 40 pm Fro Macon ...... 800 am From Chattan'ga 2 30 pm Fro Cincinnati... 2 00 am From Cincinnati... 1 00 am From Cincinnati... 2 00 am From Cincinnati... 1 05 am From Macon....... 8 10 pm Fro Jacksonville... 2 00 am From Macon....... 8 10 pm Fro Jacksonville... 2 00 am From Macon....... GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN) From Columbus.... 120 am To Columbus..... From Columbus... 8 05 pm To Columbus......

From Ft. Valley...10 t0 am | To Fort Valley....3 10pm

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT ATLANTA AND WEST POINT BAILBOAD Of the most direct line and best route to Monagement NewOrleans, Perse and the Southwest.
The lowering sendents in elect Jan. 11, 1894 SOUTH No M. No M. Daily.

Lv Allanta. 4 10 pm 1 35 pm Ar Nowman 6 25 pm 3 06 pm Ar W Point. 6 25 pm 4 17 pm Ar W Point. 7 34 pm 6 35 pm 6 35 pm Ar Columbus . Ar Motgomry 920 pm 800 pm Ar Ponsacota 5. Am Ar Mobins 305 am Ar N Orioans 735 am | Lynew Orienata | 1 00 am | 83 pm | 1 vacous | 3 spm | 12 0 am | 83 pm | 1 vacous | 1 sp | 12 0 am | 10 pm | 10 |

Train No. 50 carries Pulman vestibule seeper from New York to New Orieans and dislugar to Monigomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pulman vestibule sleepers from New Orieans to New York and dislugar to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Texas, Mexico and California points on sale by this line.

El. TYLER,

Gen'l Manager.

GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass Ag.

12 Kimball House.

ruary 16.30; March 16.05; April 15.80; May 15.50; September 11.3800014.50; spot Rio dull; No. 7 174; Sugar, raw firm; fair refining 2+; contribugal 96-test; reflore steady and unchanned; mould A 4-60; 11-16; standard A 43-16/2014; coff A 4-8/2013-16; confectioners A 42-16/2014; coff a 45-8/2013-16; confectioners A 42-16/2014; cutlonf and crushed \$665-16; powdered 49-18/2014; granulated 4 5-16/2014;; cubes 49-16/2014; Molasses, forevanominal; New Oricans quiet; open kettle new good to choice 34/241.

rovisions.

Fovisions.

ST. LOUIS. January 25 - Provisions dull and easier. Pork standard mess \$12.62\footnote{15}. Lard prime steam 1.62\footnote{15}. Dry sait ments, loose shoulders 2.37\sq. long clear 6.38 clear ribs 6.10\sq. short clear 6.90. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.50\sq. long clear 7.50\sq. clear ribs 1.50\sq. 7.52\sq. long clear 7.50\sq. clear ribs 1.50\sq. 7.52\sq. short clear 7.75. ATLANTA, January 26 - Clear rib sides, boxed 7\sq. lee-cured bellies 11c. Sagar-cured hams 11\state 11\sq. loose 6.38\sq. lee-cured bellies 11c. Sagar-cured hams 11\state 11\sq. loose 6.38\sq. breaktast bacon 14\sq. 15c. Lard - Leaf 9\sq. compound 6. NEW YORK, January 26 - Pork steady and if all demand; mess new \$14.50\sq. 15.00. Middles nominal; short clear - Lard steady western steam 8.10\sq. city steady and firs follows: Mess pork \$12.12\sq. 15.17\sq. 1.18\sq. 1.19\sq. 1.50\sq. 6.59\sq. 6.50\sq. short clear sides boxed 7.33\sq. 1.50\sq. 1.50\sq. 6.50\sq. 6.50\sq. short clear sides boxed 7.33\sq. 1.50\sq. 1.50\sq. 6.50\sq. 6.50\sq. short clear sides boxed 7.33\sq. 1.50\sq. 1.50\sq

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, Jauwary 26 - Spirite turpentine firm at 28 for regular; sales of the entire receipts. Rosin firm and in good demand; A. B. C. D and E \$1.00; F \$1.05; G \$1.25 at 5.10; F \$1.05; Window glass \$2.00; waterwhite \$2.25.

WILMINGTON Jaunary 26 - Rosin steady; strained 90; good strained 90; turpentine steady at 27 1; tar firm at 25; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.05; soft and virgin \$1.70.

NEW YORK, January 26—Rosin steady; strained common to good \$1.12 & 1.15 turpentine steady at 23 a CHARLESTON. January 26 - Turpentine firm at 21%; resin firm: good strained 92.

I will apply for a beer license at 161 Edgewood avenue at next meeting of councial R. C. Bosche.

Rallroads 1 MARDI GRAS

A Heavy Pa leans Is L road Mer Every train

the union pas the south bro full of people ness the fight The East Te ed with the ger agents of full taking the

than the railreafter all the up about stop Somehow place even boasted that of the court's ment knew a for they all v of Flowers of Florida h to the tips, it vailing senting be undestra take chances didn't care fight, and fo

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> train out ap railreads le ting up som the travel. The Seat a special tra Orleans com

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TLEMAN. TED. STOCKS

ckey. Broker. GA. Invited.

ONES. LOANS URITIES regard to an

RSON. Securities

LDING. EDULES

DEPART. LINE. arleston... 6 30 am lens ...... 4 15 pm shington... 5 05 pm GEORGIA.

peville... 9 00 am peville... 12 50 pm PARILROAD. Shville... 8 00 am attanooga... 3 10 pm ietta... 6 30 pm ietta... 6 20 pm Shville... 8 20 pm T RAILROAD.

sville..... 1 05 pm RAILWAY

GEORGIA R'Y.

RAILROAD. Valley....3 19pm y only. †Saturday LEANS SHORT BAILROAD OF

an. 11, 1894 10 15 a ip

m 4 10 pm 4 10pm m 10 10 amil 15 am 11 15 pm 1 20 pm 1 54 pm 3 65 pm 4 10 pm an vestibule s.eepan vestibule sleep-w York and dining

s, Mexico and Cal-is line. OHN A. GEE. Gen'l Pass. Agt. ling Pass Agt. Kimball House.

rib sides, boxed 7-90; cured hams 11-7132, ge; California 8628-9; eaf 19-9; compound 7-0rk steady and id fair iddles nominal; short cam 8.16; city steam ary 7.95; May 7.96. quotations were 183 quotations were as b. Lard 7.77%@7.60. valt shoulders boxed 7.30 @7.50. rk in light demand ard steady and firm at a and firm; short ribs lear 8.25.

ite turpentine firm at receipts. Rosin firm and E \$1.00; F \$1.05; .50; M \$2.75; N \$2.90;

10a 12'yc. Butter— Tennessee 15220q 15c. Live pointry— 5c spring chickens, email 10g,12'y; ducks 12'yc. Joz ducks 16'yc. 12'yc. Joz ducks 16'yc. 10'yc. 50'wes o bbl; 10'yc. 10'y

Railroads Did a Good Business with Two Officers Seem to Have H. J. Col- Dr. Moor Discovers It in Perman- Two Batteries of the Fort McPherson the Prize Fight Traffic.

A Heavy Passenger Traffic to New Or-leans Is Looked for by Lecal Railroad Men-Other Railroad News.

Every train that came steaming under the union passenger depot yesterday from the south brought several extra sleepers full of people who have been down to witness the fight in Jacksonville.

The East Tennessee train was fairly loaded with the boys, and the traveling passenger agents of the line have had their hands full taking the fellows to and from the bat-

The prize fight traffic has been greater than the railroad folks thought it would be after all the talk Governor Mitchell put up about stopping the fight. Somehow the idea prevailed that

fight was sure to take even when Governor Mitchell the fight boasted that he would stop it in the face of the court's injunction. The sporting element knew a thing or two it would seem, for they all went rushing down to the Land of Flowers just as though the governor of Florida had favored the fight all along. Here in Atlanta the sports were not on to the tips, it now appears, for they did not rush to the scene of conflict. The prevailing sentiment here was that it would be undesirable to go to Jacksonville and take chances for a fight. Atlanta people didn't care to be dodging martial law out in the swamps of Florida, all for a prize fight, and for reasons like these the traffic out of this city was very light. But the railroads have reaped a harvest

out of the fight withal. The traffic has been far better than they had lately expected to have. The East Tennessee and the Atlantic Coast Line have been particularly fortunate. The Richmond and Danville and the Florida Central and Peninsular making close connection for the east at Columbia, S. C., have secured much of the return traffic, and have had two or three special passenger agents on the field since the fight.

The East Tennessee and the Queen and Crescent have worked much of the western traffic to and from the fight. They have been forced to run extra sleepers and cars to handle the crowds, and the Queen and Crescent went so far as to put on a new train out and out which is named the "Corbett-Mitchell Limited."

Now for the Mardi Gras. The mardi gras traffic comes next and the railroads leading to the southwest are getting up some lively interest in the race for

The Seaboard Air-Line is going to run a special train out of New York to take Governor Flower through the south to New Orleans coming through Atlanta en route.

The trip will be a delightful one for the

governor of the Empire state and will be enlivened with cordial receptions to the distinguished visitor to the south all the way down along the line. There will be an entertainment given in his honor at Raleigh and another in South Carolina, and another in Atlanta. The Gate City Guard will have charge of the Atlanta entertainment and will make it a splendid affair. The Bur-gess corps, which comes as the military es-cert of the governor in his southern trip, is one of the oldest military companies in the country and one of the wealthiest.

It is understood that the traffic to the mardi gras this year will be heavier than last, and that the city of New Orleans will be fairly crowded with visitors form the north.

Sale of the Richmond Terminal. A New York court has handed down a decree in the suit of William P. Clyde and others against the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, directing that all the properties of the company be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder. The order issued for-mally to Walter G. Rohman some time since to sell the remaining assets of the Richmond Terminal is now superseded by the order to sell at public outcry, at the courthouse in Henrico county, Virginia, the order to sell at public outcry, at the courthouse in Henrico country, Virginia, all the real estate, stocks, bonds and other assets of the company, excepting the interest in the suit now pending in the United Ltates circuit court against John H. Inman and others. All the assets of the company will be placed on sale and the receiver is ordered to report to the court just what properties are not sold.

Monkey Business Exposed. The eagerness some of the southern and western roads manifest to get the bulk of Florida traffic is showing up some underhanded work, according to dispatches from

handed work, according to dispatches from Chicago.

Considerable commotion was caused among the western roads by the discovery of a deal by which rates from the Missouri river to Florida points are being so manipulated as to afford a scalp of from \$3 to \$5 on the rate from the river to Chicago and \$5 from Chicago to Florida.

This is done by the application of short line rates through Chicago, split tickets and prepaid orders being used in the transaction. The exposure of the deal is likely to get a number of both western and southern roads into trouble who are parties to it. A decision has been given by the chairman of the Western Passenger Association to

of the Western Passenger Association to the effect that it is a flagrant breach of the agreement for any member to have any dealings with ticket brokers in any part of the country.

The decision

the country.

The decision was called out by the discovery that some of the roads were employing brokers in the east to sell exchange orders for them and paying them commissions on the same. The chairman holds that the agreement prohibits anything that would in any way, shape or manner facilitate the business of the ticket brokerage in the United States.

### **Fastidious** Guests

more frequently find fault with r the butter than any other article on the table. How to satisfy everybody, and always, in this particular, a problem. We have the answer to it.

SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE,

made of the purest materials by a new and special process. It pleases guests on the table; it gratifies cooks in the pastry. Write for our free Booklet of

Wholesale by Armour Packing Co., Atlanta, Ga. ARMOUR PACKING CO.. Kansas City. U. S. A.

lins Arrested at Tampa.

MARDI GRAS RATES ARE ANNOUNCED THEY RACE OVER THE WIRES AND HE DEMONSTRATES THE FACT AND ANOTHER BATTERY WILL COME

And Chief Connolly Gets Messages from Both-Collins Was Betrayed by a Postmark on a Letter. H. J. Collins, T. A. Shelton's embezzling

H. J. Collins, T. A. Shelton's embezzing bookkeeper, seems to be in double custody in Tampa, Fla.

He is under arrest there, but there seems to be some controversy as to who has him in charge. This controversy Chief Connolly tried to settle yesterday afternoon by means of telegrams. but the did not get beyond the of telegrams, but he did not get beyond the primeal fact that Collins was in the Tampa lockup and that two different city officials were proposing to bring him to Atlanta.

The same messenger boy carried Chief Con-

nolly two telegrams from Tampa yesterday morning. One of the messages was from W. F. B. Campbell, city marsnal, and stated that H. J. Collins, the Atlanta embezzler, was under arrest and was ready to be sent

was under arrest and was ready to be sent to Atlanta. The other message was from E. A. Brantley, chief of police, and contained the same announcement in suostantially the same words.

Chief Connolly replied to both telegrams, saying that Collins was wanted here to be prosecuted for larceny after trust, and inquiring if he would return without requisition papers. He received two replies by the same messenger boy and at the same mineral. same messenger boy, and at the same min-ute, stating that Collins had agreed to re-turn without requisition papers. One of the officials proposed to bring Collins to Atlanta, and the other official asked the

chief to send for him at once.

The Atlanta chief was not a little puzzled over this double-barreled way of doing business and telegraphed for an explanation, asking who was the right man to be communicated with. He has received no reply, and consequently has taken no action to-wards bringing Collins back to this city. He thinks the double telegram business is due to there being two claimants for the re-ward offered for Collins. Collins will be brought back and prosecuted in the state courts. A warrant has already been sworn out against him by Mr. Shelton and a case of forvery has been discovered.

Collins's whereabouts was betrayed by a letter received by Mr. Dozier, the gentleman from whom he rents his home. Two days after Collins disappeared, Mr. Dozier got a letter from him, enclosing a check signed by Mr. Shelton. The check was in payment of rent, and was cashed before it was learned that Collins had skipped town. It was a clever forgery, and Mr. Shelton may decide to prosecute him on that charge. Collins's whereabouts was betrayed by

When Collins was arrested in Tampa yes-When Collins was arrested in Tampa yesterday morning, he was searched but none of the money taken from Mr. Shelton was found in his possession, Mr. Shelton believes he has deposited the money mmewhere. He says Collins undoubtedly took off about \$900 in cool cash. Besides this, Mr. Shelton is out the amount of the forged check.

Collins's downfall is a mystery to his acquaintances. He was one of the fore-most business men of Jackson, Ga., four years ago and owned considerable property years ago and owned considerable property there. He had a fine farm in the country near Jackson, which it was thought he still owned, but since his recent trouble it has developed that he has mortgaged it. Mr. Shelton knew Collins when he lived

Mr. Shelton knew Collins when he lived at Jackson, and never had the slightest doubt of his perfect honesty. He left his entire butsiness in Collins's hands during his trip to Tennessee. He now recalls that Collins was unusually solicitous that he take the trip, and this induces the belief that the theft of the money was premeditated and deliberate.

The only solution that he can offer is that Collims has lost heavily in some way. He had some property of his own, but this now seems to be gone. Mr. Shelton says that Collins led him to believe that he still held this property. He will be brought back today.

### A QUEER LITTLE STILL

Which Shows the Ingenuity of the Moonshiner. Ga., January 26.-(Special.)-United States Deputy Marshal Avery made a novel capture night before last, which he sent to Atlanta vesterday.

a smokehouse six miles above



fit consisted of a common washpot with a eavy block of wood attached to the top through which an inch pipe was inserted eading down to the water in the pot and then connecting with a barrel in which the

beer was boiled by steam.

It is said the whisky made on this cheap outfit is as good as if made in the finest distillery in the country. The marshal went to Atlanta with the property and the prisoner. One man got away, but he will be caught.

The capacity of this outfit was six gallons

of whisky a day. Cannon Got Away. Athens, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)—M. N. Cannon, a white man, was arrested here N. Cannon, a white man, was arrested here today in response to a request of Sheriff McLain, of Cobb county, to hold him on a bench warrant. Mr. Cannon broke away from the officer during the arresting and escaped. Officer Rose's bloodhounds were put on his track and they are still after him in the extreme edge of Clarke county.

The Gift of Speech. Jas. Payn in The Illustrated London News. It was lucky for the jury in the Ardlamont case that they had not, as in old times in Scotland, to stand while the judge was addressing them. Some cases, of course, was addressing them. Some cases, of course, demand, as in this instance, a long summing up, and some judges are turally tedious. Lord Eskgrove, who was never tired of his own voice, had no mercy upon those who were, and if a poor juryman sank cunningly down for a few moments' relief, his lordship instantly reminded him relief, his lordship instantly reminded him that "these are not the times in which there should be any disrespect of this high court," "Often," says Lord Cockburn in his 'Memoirs," "have I gone back to the court at midnight and still heard him whom I left mumbling before still going on, with the smoky, unsnuffed tallow candles, in greasy tin candlesticks \* \* \* the wagging of his lordship's nose and chin being the chief lordship's nose and chin being the chief sign that he was still charging." One of his favorite forms of eloquence was as fol-"And so, gentlemen, having shown you that the panel's argument is utterly impossible, I shall now proceed to show you that it is extremely improbable." It is amazing that in the country of Jenny Geddes no juryman ever threw anything

at him.

The only parallel to this judicial logic for tedious obviousness that I remember was in a sermon I once heard preached in a village church upon the inconveniences of poverty. After the minister had expatiated upon them at great length, he added, "And poverty. After the minister had expatiated upon them at sreat length, he added, "And all this is much more true of abject poverty," which gave the opportunity of a second discourse. The gift of speech is treated by some people as a new toy, the exhibition of which gives them extraordinary satisfaction, and which requires to be constantly kept at work, lest its virtue should depart from it. They have no consciousness, one feels sure, of the terrible emotions—in intent often not short of murder—which they awaken in their unhappy hearers, or else judger and divines, who are among the worst sinners in this respect, would surely behave with greater modera-

## THE RETURN TRAVEL. MUCH IN CUSTODY. MORPHINE ANTIDOTE. WILL GO TO FLORIDA.

ganate of Potassum.

For He Swallowed Three Grains of Mor-phine and Applied His Remedy. Acts the Same as Opium.

From The New York Herald. Dr. William Moor, a specialist on thera-peutics, who is a member of the staff of the West Side German Clinic, in West Forty-second street, has discovered that permanganate of potassium is an antidote for morphine poisoning, and that it will coun-teract within a reasonable lapse of time the effects of any of the salts of opium.

Dr. Moor, in the presence of twelve mem-bers of the clinic who assembled on Janu-ary 9th, swallowed what is ordinarily a fatal dose of morphine. tal dose of morphine.

His fellow physicians attempted to dissuade him. Some of them left the room, declaring that they would not countenance such madness by their presence.

But Dr. Moor persisted in committing "suicide" with the utmost cheerfulness.

Then he swallowed his new-found antidote.

Deadly languor and death must have fol-lowed ordinarily, for Dr. Moor swallowed three grains of the drug, a positively fatal dose in his case, as he is supersensitive to the effect of narcotics. But the permanga-nate of pottassium did its work well. In the business of the meeting which followed the experiment no head was clearer than Dr. Moor's, and when it came to eating, drinking and making merry some hours af terward he was quite as active a partici-pant as there was in the party.

Proof Conclusive. The experiment was so bold, the physician's faith in his discovery so absolute and the proof so conclusive that the physicians present were at once astonished and delighted.

The experiment, although its complete bearing upon the saving of life is not yet known, proved conclusively that the effect of an ordinarily fatal dose of morphine, oplum, paregoric or laudanum may be counteracted by a remedy at once simple, harmless and easily obtainable upon all occa-

Of its importance in the treatment of the morphine and opium habits it is too early to speak authoritatively, but if Dr. Moor's opinion is correct its usefulness in this di-rection will prove incalculable. Dr. Moor has been experimenting with

his new antidote since early spring, but i was not until the meeting of the West Side German Clinic on January 9th that he felt that he had advanced far enough to permit of an experiment which would instantly es-tablish the importance of his discovery in the eyes of his colleagues.

They Witnessed the Experiments. Among the physicians who were present Among the physicians who were present on the occasion in question were Dr. Valentine, president of the clinic; Dr. Egbert A. Grandin, Dr. F. W. Warner, Dr. Herman L. Collyer, Dr. William Gottheil, Dr. J. M. Bleyer. Dr. Robert A. Murray, Dr. Augustine H. Goelet and Dr. William J. Brickelmaler.

The experiment, which was as unexpected as it was startling, took place at 8 o'clock in the evening. Dr. Gottheil ordered Druggist Lesser to weigh three grains of

ed Druggist Lesser to weigh three grains of

morphine.

"Here, gentlemen, are three grains of morphine which Dr. Moor wishes to take in our presence tonight in order to show the efficacy of the antidote which he has discovered. He takes it in our presence so that he may refer to us as witnesses in the scientific report regarding it which he proposes to make public."

Dr. Gottheli held the powder out in his hand and said:

"Gentlemen, do you wish to see Dr. Moor

"Gentlemen, do you wish to see Dr. Moor make this experiment?"
Dr. Grandin and Dr. Murray, displayed some uneasiness, and both finally said they did not care to witness any such attempt as that proposed.

President Valentine agreed with them. "If for one, gentlemen," he said, "do not wish to be particeps criminis."
At Dr. Gotthell's request the question was voted upon and a majority decided that Mr. Moor should not swallow the dose weighed out by the druggist of the clinic. "Well," Dr. Moor said, "in that case I'll take some which I will weigh myself, and I will do it entirely upon my own responsihe found a distillery in full blast. The out-l will do it entirely upon my own responsibility."

Took the Morphine

He thereupon swallowed three grains of morphine in two teaspoonfuls of water, and immediately afterward drank a solu-tion of four grains permanganate of po-tassium in four ounces of water. No effect

whatever was noticeable.

The physicians had Dr. Moor under their eyes for five hours after the experiment, but as far as they could discover by every sort of test he might as well have swallowed the water alone. The effect of the morphine had been entirely neutralized. Dr. Bleyer, who had strenuously opposed the taking of the morphine on the ground that it was equivalent to suicide, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Moor, "for his magnificent discovery," and for the courage which had enabled him to stake his life upon the correctness of his conclusions.

Drs. Graham and Murray left the room durng the experiment and many of the physicians who remained awaited the result with much anxiety. Dr. Moor was calmness itself. He knows his permanganate of notes his

The new antidote, it has been long known, is a destroyer of organic matter. The reason that it has not been used until now as an antidote for morphine is that it was generally regarded as certain to be deoxidized and so rendered powerless by contact with the organic matter of the stomach. But Dr. Moor's discovery is that the permanganate will select a soluble salt of morphine from among the albumen and pepton and other contents of the stomach with astonishing rapidity and acidity.

Decomposes Morphine Salif.

Decomposes Morphine Salt.

It will, in fact, decompose a morphine salt several hundred times quicker than it will decompose albumen. The discovery of this faculty of selection—of the permanganates affinity with the morphine salt—gave Dr. Moor his cue.

The antidote acts upon the poison at which it is aimed long before the other contents of the stomach have had time to destroy its antidotal powers.

of the stomach have had time to destroy its antidotal powers.

In cases where variations of oplum other than the sulphate of morphine have been taken internally Dr. Moor has found the antidote should be acidulated with vinegar

antidote should be acidulated with vinegar in the proportion of one to five, and then it proves efficacious at once.

The lapse of an hour or two will not, it is thought, make the new antidote useless, though the counteraction must necessarily be slower and less satisfactory in such cases.

Happily, opium and its salts are slow poisons, and death seldom ensues for some hours. It is this which leads to the hope that the scope of the new discovery may be far greater than can be yet seen.

Found Dead in His Stateroom. Savannah, Ga., January 26 .- A man supposed to be Thomas Hammnod, of Boston, was found dead in his room aboard the steamship William Crane, one day after hes departue a from Baltimore. The Crane arrived here today.

RAILROAD SONG SERVICE.-The exer-RAILROAD SONG SERVICE.—The exercises at the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, 42½ Wall street, at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, will be of an unusually interesting character. Through the generosity of a friend, new song books have been supplied and a portion of the hour will be devoted to a song service, conducted by Mr. G. W. Pearle, a well known railroad man of Atlanta. All men who are fond of singing Pearle, a well known railroad man of Atlanta. All men who are fond of singing are cordially invited. This song service is to be made a permanent feature, under the leadership of Mr. Pearle, and will meet weekly on a night selected. It will afford an opportunity to those who wish to gain a knowledge of vocal music to do so under a skilled leader. Every man off duty tomorrow should attend this service.

Troops Leave Next Week.

The Daily Programme of the Soldier Boys Life in Camp-A Full List of the Of-

floers and Their Commands.

Things out at Fort McPherson are in a state of activity just now, preparatory to the departure of batteries K and I, which have been ordered to Key West for the rest of the winter.

These batteries will be replaced by battery A, which, for some time, has been stationed in the land of flowers. It is all a mistake to say that the soldier boys out at the barracks do not have any sport. While the regulations are enforced to the letter and the strictest rules govern all their movements, yet, at odd hours, the boys go in for a huge time. A weekly hop, given by the officers, adds much to the gayety of the place, and a bi-monthly lance, given by the enlisted men, brightens things up.

The dally programme of duties does not differ materially in the winter from the regyear the men respond to the following calls

Reveille—6 a. m. Breakfast—6:15 a. m. Sick call—7 a. m. Fatigue call— School call—7:45 a. m. Guard mounting-9 a. m. First call for drill-9:45 a. m. Assembly-10 a. m. Recall for drill-10:45 a. m. Recall from fatigue-11:40 a. m. Dinner—12 m.
Fatigue and school call—1 p. m,
First call for drill—2 p. m. Assembly—2:15 p. m.
Recall from drill—3 p. m.
First call for parade—25 minutes before

Supper call-5:15 p. m Tettoo-9:15 p. m., and

Taps-11 p. m.
At present there are three hundred and seventy-five men out at the post, divided and commanded as follows:

Battery I—Lieutenant, Califf; lieutenant, C. W. Foster, lieutenant Kenneth Morton. Battery K-Captain, Lewis Smith; lieuten-

Battery L.—Captain, Frank W. Hess; lieutenant, H. H. Ludlow; lieutenant, E. W. Battery B. Cartery B Hubbard.
Battery E—Captain I. G. Turnbull; lieutenant S. Pratt.
Indian company—Lieutenant W. G. Elliott; lieutenant, James Baylis.
Commandant—Colonel L. L. Livingston; adjutant, William E. Birkhmer; quartermaster, C. W. Hobbs; lieutenant colonel, Bainbridge; major, Ramsay.
Battery D—Captain C. Humphreys; lieutenant, Hoffer.

TWO OF THE FINEST.

Mr. Frank L. Stanton and Mr. Julian Harris Entertain Augustans.

Augusta, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)—Mr.
Frank L. Stanton, of Atlanta, Georgia's
gifted poet, made his first appearance be
fore an Augusta audience tonight. He was
brought here by the Augusta Lyceum to
read selections from his own charming,
heart-appealing gems of verse. The attendance at the entertainment was unusually large and Augusta's literati were never
better pleased or more impressed than they
were with Mr. Stanton's reading. His selections were the best and sweetest of his
poems and he is now held in fond esteem
by lovers of true verse. Harris Entertain Augustans.

poems and he is now held in lond esteem by lovers of true verse.

Mr. Julian Harris, of Atlanta, assisted Mr. Stanton in carrying out the programme and he delighted the audience with his reading from the immortal works of his father, "Uncle Remus."

Messrs. Stanton and Harris were introduc-

ed by Mr. Charles J. Eayne, the poet edi-tor of The Chronicle, and they were shown many attentions during their stay in the

city today.

The Southeastern Tariff Association is playing wild with local insurance agents. If playing wild with local insurance agents. It their present system continues it is said many of them will have to shut up shop. Many of the large merchants here, among whom are several of the cotton factors, are now placing their policies directly with home offices in New York. They thereby escape the tariff association and can have their preperty covered at a smaller rate. their property covered at a smaller rate than can be given them by the Augusta representatives of the same companies. One of the largest dry goods men in the city proposes doing this when his policies expire, and he will be followed by others. property covered at a smaller rate

Another Telephone System. Another Telephone system.

Augusta is to have another telephone system. The arrangements are now being perfected and will be completed within a short time. The patent of the Bell people expires on January 31st, and this leaves the field open for other companies. The new company will be entirely a home one and no foreign capital will be used. The people interested in the matter are in correspondinterested in the matter are in correspond-ence with the Strowger Automatic Telephone Company, whose machine will probably be used. This placing of a rival in the field will reduce the price of a 'phone to about \$20 a year, placing them in the reach

about \$20 a year, placing them in the reach of every one.

Augusta's sportsmen are mad with Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, and they speak of him in harsh terms. The cause of their fury is because Governor Tillman had his last legislature make a law taxing non-residents of that state \$25 for the privilege of hunting on Carolina soil, the money to be paid to the county treasurer and appropriated to the school fund. Augusta's hunting grounds are over the river and this requirement of a license will keep them from going there.



### KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with

rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not secrept any substitute if offered.

## Made Him Well.

Paine's Celery Compound Was a Blessing.

Andrew Ennis, of Wallingford, Had Been Sick for Years-Five Bottles of the Great Remedy Cured Him.



meal without any bad feelings afterward. I had tried many different kinds of medicine, but they did me little good. Paine's Celery Compound has been a great blessing

dle age, is so against nature's plan. When

'I have been troubled with rheumatism in my back and dyspepsia for many years, and I have taken five bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and I now feel entirely well, and can sit down and eat a hearty meal without any bad feelings afterward. I had tried many different kinds of medicine, but they did me little good. Paine's Celery Compound No other remedy has cured like obstinate cases of Bright's disease and liver troubles. Where all others have falled, this marvelous blood purifies and true nerve tonic has made people well.

Of all the achievements of medical science, this means of restoring healthy action to this means of restoring healthy action to the nerves and important organs of the body stands pre-eminently ahead.

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W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.

## China:

Haviland China:

It's the finest in the landand we sell it. In fact, our salesrooms are chock full of the choicest importations from all parts of the civilized world,

The people of the south are

our patrons, and we study how to please them. There is nothing in the Crockery or Glassware lines we do not handle. Every

the times. As to prices-they are specially suited to thes 'hard times.'

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KELLAM & MOORE Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietts street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first eus-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

### SHALL SHE SPEAK?

Rev. Thomas Dixon Discusses a Much Yexed Question.

HE SAYS LET THE WOMEN TALK

An Evident Answer to Dr. Hawthorne's Theory-Paul Gave Simply His Own Opinion-Synopsis of the Address.

In spite of the general impression that Rev. Thomas Dixon would challenge Dr. Hawthorne by interpolating something sensational on woman's sphere in his lecture on "Fools," he was greeted by a very meagre audience at DeGive's last evening. It was a cultured and appreciative gathering, but in point of numbers decidedly less than the lecture and lecture desagned.

ing, but in point of numbers decidedly less than the lecture and lecturer deserved.

Mr. Dixon was introduced in a few well turned and eloquent phrases by Mr. Lucian L. Knight and launched at once into the subject that was probably most interesting to his listeners.

It is almost impossible to reproduce Mr. Dixon in print. In manner as well as matter he is unique. He is extraordinary tail, exceedingly thin and has a lean, dark clever face that immediately engages and attracts. Add to this a voice that ranges from a rasping falsetto to a deep, resonant bass, and gestures that are at once awkward and apropos and a singular personality is outlined. Every moment or two his voice breaks on a half note of laughter that is curiously contagious. This is his most noticeable mannerism.

In substance Mr. Dixon said:
"A friend of mine has requested me before entering upon my subject proper to say a few words upon another topic And before I begin let me assure you that what I will say is said from fundamental con-victions and has no personal application. "Some little time ago I was grieved to learn that a few friends of mine who had

visited your city had been received withwell, let me say, a lack of hospitality from certain quarters. However, when I remem-bered that I myself had received no more cordial reception from—ah—the same sources, I felt that the circumstance needed

no special explanation or apology.

"But touching this subject on which I desire to address you, I had best explain at the outset that I have some old-fashioned notions upon what we are pleased t all woman's mission and woman's sphere believe that her hollest sphere is the home and her grandest and most exalted mission is to train the race. This is the most divine calling that God has ever

But when this is said we have told only part of the truth, and when we attempt to limit woman's sphere, as we call it, w forget several very inportant facts. is that the home of which so much is said is not, when we speak of woman as a whole, the home of her life or even half of her life. There are a large class of women who by loree of circumstances do not and cannot fulfill the mission of making

home happy.
For this class, at least, a redefinition is necessary. It is one thing to define this sphere, but it is quite another to limit it—quite another thing. Allow me then, to give you several reasons why women are going to speak in public whether we like it or not:

"The first is because civilization is so far advanced that we cannot prevent it, wheth-er we like it or not. You may think this is a yankee notion, but it is not-it is a enth century notion, and I warn you that the twentieth century will find it vast ly further advanced than it is even now If you turn to the history of woman you will find it a conflict between brute force and spiritual force. In the past woman had no rights, no standing, no voice, no osition. She was not even credited with a

"She was simply a slave. Look at the common law. Why it is a strange fact that in many states an ancient law survives that permits a suit to be brought for the alnation of a wife's affection on the ground that damage was sustained by reason of 'a slave's services lost.' The phrase is Latin, but it means just that. Thank God, we are

getting past that idea.
"The second reason is that she is becoming educated to such an extent that nobody can keep her quiet. She demands and she receives as good an education as the men. In the past the Corbett-Mitchell ethods have prevailed-force, brute force. In future the battles will be fought with pen and ballot, and in these battles woman will play her part.

"The third reason is that the age of su-persettion and superstitions and ignorant interpretations of the Bible has come and I thank God for the light that science has shed upon the scriptures. The time was when ignorant, unlettered men could get up before a congregation and say 'be lieve this' or you will be damned. belong to the past. The growth of educaion has brought about a true interpretation of the word of God and I wish to say direct from the book that it contains no ord forbidding women public speech. I understand that stress has been laid on certain utterances of Paul. By reference to the Bible you will find that on this one subject Paul stated explicitly-stated three times that he was not inspired, but simply piced his own opinions and prejudices.
"This is well, for otherwise what he says

would be irreconcilable with the word of God. In the 7th chapter of Corinthians he has declared the relation of the sexes to be immoral and marriage a comproto be immoral and marriage a compro-mise with the brute in man. If that was all he said it would destroy my faith. If all he said it would destroy my faith. If that was the word of God I would have to reject it all. The holiest words we have are 'mother,' 'home' and 'wife.' If I be-Bieve what Paul says I would be forced to give up my wife. I must admit the Catholic priesthood right and that I am

'I tell you honestly, if I could go to heavon without my wife or to hell would take the next vestibule to hell. "In furture women are going to teach the world. They are better qualified for it: they are more spiritual than men. See what woman is doing now. The master mind of the nineteenth century was a wo s, and when you read the master-of George Eliot you feel indeed that have walked in the shadow of God. And the singers, are you going to silence "And the singers, are you going to silence the singers?—for you must if you silence woman. Great souls speak thus through the voice. I believe that in the twentieth century music will develop until it silences some cackling men."

Mr. Dixon here paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Catherine Booth, whom he designated as the "mother of the

whom he designated as the "mother of the salvation army," and thanking the audience for its attention, proceeded with his lecture proper on "Fools."

proper on "Fools."

The lecture is peculiarly bright and sparkling. It was full of anecdotes inimitaply told and excited continual bursts of laughter and applause. The audience left the opera house enthusiastic and delighted. ANOTHER LADY ROBBED.

### A Highwayman Snatches a Purse from

Mrs. Sugarman.

The highway robber continues to flourish in Atlanta, despite the vigilance of the city police and detectives. Another of a long series of bold and daring robberies of unprotected ladies by ruffianly negro was reported to the police last night. It was exactly similar in de-tails to the various others that have pre-

ceded it, differing merely in the lady vic-timized. The officers believe the robber to be the same that has committed the nu-merous other like offenses.

Mrs. N. Sugarman, who resides on Cas-tleberry street, in the western part of the city, was the victim. She was going home about 8 o'clock last night, and carried a ut 8 o'clock last night, and ca small hand-purse in her right hand. Just before reaching her home a big negro leap-ed in front of her and snatched her ourse. He obtained possession of it without a struggle, and broke off into the dark-

ness.

Mrs. Sugarman was enabled to get a very cood look at the robber's face, and consequently could give the officers a very accu-

rate description of him. The robbery was reported to Sergeant Jennings, who gave all his men a description of the nexto. The detectives are doing all in their power to locate the persistent highwaymen.

The officers of the department cite just such occurrences as the best possible argument in favor of the muchly wanted and badly needed increase in the numerical strength of the police force. At the meeting of the board last Tuesday Captain English called the attention of the commissioners to the frequent robberies reported by ladies, and said that it was all the argument needed in favor of a larger force.

DAVIS AS JOSLIN.

DAVIS AS JOSLIN. He Was Greeted by a Good House at

the Grand. Charles L. Davis, in "Alvin Joslin," was the bill at the Grand last night. The house was top heavy; that is, pretty light down stairs, but with a good balcony

and gallery.
"Joslin" has a good many admirers in Atlanta, and they gave him a warm re-ception last night. There are no new features to the play, but it seemed to please those who attended. Mr. Davis will give a matinee today and

his engagement will conclude with tonight's

### performance. WARDE AND JAMES.

Will Present "Virginius" and "Othello" at the Grand.

Frederick Warde and Louis James have achieved the greatest triumph in the legit-mate drama since the tour of the famous Booth-Barrett company. Their organization is in many ways stronger than the latter was, as both tragedians are in the prime of manhood and their work is characterized by greater strength and virility. Added to this, they have surrounded themselves with an exceptionally strong company and they

resent their plays with superb senic effects. Shakespeare's sublime tragedy, "Othello," vill be presented by this fine organization which numbers over thirty people, at the Grand on Thursday night. Mr. Warde will impersonate Iago, Mr. James, Othello,

Mr. Charles D. Herman, Cassio, and Miss Edythe Chapman, Desdemona. The supporting company includes James Cooper, Stephen Wright, L. C. McCormack, T. C. Barton, Ernest Charles, Charles Charters, F. W. Southworth, Robert Harland, John C. Hickey and Misses Fannie Rowman, Florence Everett and Dora Grundman. "Virginius" will be given Wednesday night

and at matinee Thursday. Richard Mansfield Next Week. Mr. Frank A. Slocum, representing Richard Mansfield, is in the city preparing for Mr. Mansfield's visit next Friday and Sat-

urday. This popular actor will present the same bill as last season—"Beau Brummell," "Prince Carl" and "The Parisian Romance." The Blind Pinnist.

Mr. Edward Baxter Perry, the blind pianist who will give one of his interesting lecture recitals at the Edgewood Monday night, is a great lover of a good joke. He was in Atlanta a few hours yesterday, and while chatting with some friends said that while playing in a town in Michigan he was introduced to a lady after the concert who asked him if he could tell her of a good plece for the plane. She said she wanted something light and graceful, and Mr. Perry suggested that she get Opus 195 of Raff. The lady stood silent for a short space of time as though collecting her thoughts, and then blurted out:

"Oh, thank you, professor, ever so much You know I dearly love opuses." Another one Mr. Perry told occurred last week in a town in Alabama, and is on a young couple that had driven in from the country to hear him. After the concert they went to the hotel, and while waiting for their wagon they regaled each other with thoughts suggested by what book sthey had read, and endeavoring to impress each other with their profound knowledge, and there were sundry and various reviews of the works of Mary Cecil Hay, Mrs. South-worth, and other writers, that was amusing. The young man in the case intally asked the young lady if she had ever read "Romeo and Juliet," and she replied: "Well, I've read 'Romeo,' but have never had time to read 'Juliet,' but I'm going to."

### SOCIETY NOIES.

At the Capital City Club last night a most delightful german was danced, Mr. T. B. Paine leading it. The ballroom was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and delicious supper was served. It was a

Miss Eula Ketner is the guest of Mrs. \*\*\*

On Tuesday Mrs. William Dickson will give a dinner dance in honor of Miss Daisy

The marriage of Mr. Frank Thanhouses and Miss Mildred Landauer, which occurred at Milwaukee, Thursday evening, was an event in which Atlanta is interested. Miss Landauer is a member of one of the wealthiest and most prominent families of Milwaukee. Mr. Thanhouser is a spn of Colonel Thanhouser, and is one of Atlanta's prominent and successful business men.

Madison, Ga., January 26 .- (Special.)-The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Milton A. Mus-tin was the scene of a brilliant event in Madison's social history Wednesday evening, the occasion being the marriage of their accomplished daughter, Miss Fanny, to Mr. Thomas Pinckney Alston, of Marietta. The home was beautifully decor

Rev. Dr. Quigg, of Conyers, performed the wedding ceremony. Misses Hallie Richter and Ella V. George bore the bridal bouquet and marriage ring. Miss Mustin wore a gown of brocaded silk, with accessory ornaments of lillies of the valley.

After hearty congratulations the guests, led by the bride and groom, were ushered into the dining hall, where a feast was spread. Mr. and Mrs. Alston were the re-

cipients of many costly presegts.

Among the guests from other cities were:
Mr. J. M. Alston, brother of the groom:
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Carr, of Augusta; Miss Katie Mitchell, of Athens, and Miss Grace McLellan, of Atlanta. Mr. Alston is a grandson of the late Gov-

ernor Pinckney, of South Carolina. In the person of Miss Fannie Mustin he has won ne of Madison's sweetest young ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Alsten, after their bridal

tour, will make Marietta their home.

Miss Sue Poullain entertained the "Tuesday Afternoon Club" at its last meeting by violet tea. The favors and decorations were of violets. The afternoon was one of rare pleasure.

Cards have been issued announcing the coming marriage of Mr. Stephen A. Turnell, of this city, to Miss Cora Lou Armor, of Greenesboro. Mr. Turnell is a prominent merchant, a member of the big firm of Turnell Brothers, and will wed one of Greenesboro's fairest daughters.

Miss Lizzle Furlow and Mr. D. Archibald Small, of Atlanta, will be married at the Methodist church in this city next Thursday, February ist. They will go to New Orleans on their bridal tour.

### SOMEWHAT PERSONAL

Hon. Usher Thomason, of Madison, was in the city for a few hours yesterday. Captain Tom Lyon, of Cartersville, is at

Mr. James S. Hamilton, of Athens, was in the city yesterday on business.

Hon. J. L. Campbell, who represents Jasper in the legislature, was here on business vesterday.

Colonel J. E. Fay, a prominent clubman of New York city, is at the Aragon. Mr. and Mrs. C. Gordon Neff, of Cincinnati, are at the Aragon. Mrs. Neff was once

Mr. H. Geisler, one of the wealthiest citizens of Greenesboro, is a guest of the Kimball house.

a resident of Atlanta.

Colonel J. W. Arnold, a well-known law-yer of Monroe, came up on business and spent the day in the city yesterday.

Dr. Frank H. Sims returned from south-west Georgia last evening, after z short professional visit.

### A NEW MILLIONAIRE.

Appropriately Enough, He Belongs to the "Millionaire's Club."

SENATOR ALDRICH. OF RHODE ISLAND.

And His Deal in Street Railroads-Senators Who Have Made and Lost Fortunes. President Cleveland a Money Maker.

Washington, January 27.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich has gone over to the minority—so long the majority—of the senate. He is one of its millionaires. In the years of his senatorial service Mr. Aldrich had always been reckoned a poor man. He was not considered poverty stricken. He did not borrow money and he did not live within his salary, as some senators do. Eutcompared with Stockbridge, of Michigan, who fives in ex-Senator Sawyer's stone palace at Washington, or the Camerons, who keep up an expensive establishment on Lakeep up an expensive establishment on La-fayette square, or the Brices, who spend thousands on every entertainment that they give at Corcoran house, he was poor. He lived modestly and did no entertaining. His home was usually in a fashionable boarding house or a hotel. He had some members of his family with him most of the time but not many of them. To any one who does not know the possibilities of public life in Weeklers Washington Mr. Aldrich's actual expenses under these conditions would seem absurd. I have never discussed the matter with him, but I have reason to believe that it has cost him more than \$15,000 a year to live and support his family during at least the later years of his senatorial term wonder that he said to me two years that he did not believe that he could be a candidate for re-election to the senate, because he felt that he must look to the future of his family and make some provision for himself against the coming of old age. At that time some business opportunities were open to him in New York and there was a possibility that he would leave Rhode Island. But he was persuaded to reconsider his determination and the people of Rhode Island sent him to the senate for another six candidate for re-election to the senate, be sent him to the senate for another six

Mr. Aldrich did not allow his re-election to interfere entirely with his business plans however. A company was forming for the purchase and consolidation of the street railroads of Rhode Island—not only the city roads, but those connecting one town with another. Mr. Aldrich was asked to be one of a close syndicate of five to purchase these roads. He became the president of the consolidated company. The properties were bought at what was considered a fair valuation, but much less than the amount for which they have been capitalized and bended. The capitalization is \$8,000,000 and \$8,000,000 worth of bonds on the property have been floated at par. At the present valuation of the stock of the consolidated roads Mr. Aldrich is a very rich man. His holdings are conservatively estimated at \$2,65,000. His salary is \$25,000 a year.

It is not at all likely that Mr. Aldrich will attempt to make any social display in Washington. His taste does not turn that way. He is an ardent student and he takes more than an ordinarily active interest in matters before congress. His business cares will absord much of his time, and if he finds any recreation it will probably be in a game of cards—almost his only amuse-ment. During the holiday recess he devoted all of his time to straightening his business affairs in Providence so that he may give his undivided attention to the tariff bill when it comes up in the senate. Mr. Aldrich was the republican leader in the senate when the present tariff law was under discussion; he will lead the re-publican forces in the attack on the tariff measure which the house will send over to the senate this winter. No one in the senate possesses a more perfect or ready knowledge of the tariff question. If he succeeds in defeating the Wilson bill he will be as conspicuous a champion of protection in the public eye as is Mr. McKinley, of

Wealth is not the strongest recomm tion to political preferment. Most of the presidential nominees have been poor men. George Washington was a notable exception. But Mr. Aldrich's good fortune, as it has made him independent, has opened up unusual opportunities before him. There is ttle doubt that if a favorable opportunity offers itself in the next republican national convention Mr. Aldrich's name will be offered in opposition to McKinley's, Cul-lom's, Lincoln's and Harrison's. This could happen only in the event that Reed, of Maine, was not a strong factor in the convention. Either of these men by him-self could carry the whole New England self could carry the whole New Engand delegation, and it is not at all unlikely that A.drich could control the delegations from some of the great manufacturing states of the east. Of course republican leaders believe now that the nomination will not go to the east. But forecasting convention results is profitless Stranger things have happened than the nomination of Aldrich for the presidency. If he fights the Wi'son bill in the senate and defeats it he will be, as I said, quite as conspicuous a champion of protection as McKinley. Any one who was at all fa miliar with the work done on the McKinley bal knows that Aldrich was quite as much responsible for it as McKinley was—if there s any honor to be had from its author

Mr. Aldrich, by his sudden acquisition of wealth, has not made a new record, but his case is unusual. It happens more frequent-ly that the man who leaves business to enter public life finds himse f much poorer for his choice. Senator "Tom" Bowen, of Colorado, is a comparatively recent example. He came to the senate rich, left it a poor man and is now reported to have regained much of his riches. He was an odd character, always a "good fellow," popular with every one about him. He had a penchant for poker and he indulged in it freely. Numberless are the poker stories told about him still, and gigantic the tales of his money-marking. He never discour-aged the tale-telers. He was perfectly willing to pose as a modern Monte Cristo. Mining investments made Bowen's first fortune and brought him to the senate, where he was for six years a good-natured figurehead. He was more familiar to the lobby of the Riggs house than to the floor of the senate. Mining speculation at long range robbed him of his wealth and he went away from Washington comparatively poor. He has made money again in the

Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, was wealthy when he came to Washington. In the last year of his senatorial term he went into bankruptcy and he was rather hard up when he went away. Senator Gordon left a lucrative law practice to come to the sen-ate some years ago. He resigued his seat because he said he could not afford to remain in Washington. He went to New York to practice law, but he gradually dirft-ed into politics again, and now he is in the ed into politics again, and now ne is in the senate once more. But he is not well-to-do and he has been a decided sufferer by his political experiences. Recently he has had to eke out his income by lecturing.

Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin, came to the house a millionaire. Just after his election to the senate the bank of which he was president went to the wall, and he found president went to the wall, and he found himself embarrassed. He is not a bankrupt but he is not nearly so rich as he was when

but he is not nearly so rich as he was when he went into politics.

Senator Jones, of Nebraska, has lost several fortunes since he entered public life, but as he has recovered all of them, his accounts just about balance. Senator Stewart, his colleague, lost a fortune during his first term in the senate and when he came to Washington as James G. Fair's successor, he was accounted comparatively poor. He has made another fortune recently in real estate investments at the capital.

He is preparing to recocupy "Stewart's Castle," which the Chinese legation has vacated. He built it in the time of his early prosperity, but when he came back to Wash-

15 Whitehall Street. Established Twenty-three Years, mtor and sole proprietor of elles patents, gold, sliver, steel, slumin, shell frames, and lenses of every like kind ground to speer. Every

ington a few years ago, he was too poor to occupy it.

Senator Sherman had a very modest fortune when he came to Washington. He has increased it by fortunate real estate investments until he is a very wealthy man. It always happens that the city's improvements move on the line of Senator Sherman's property. Some people have been unkind enough to suggest that the fact that Sherman has property in certain places is a governing influence with the district commissioners. Senator Sherman is not ambitious to be known as a rich man. He bebitlous to be known as a rich man. He be bitious to be known as a rich man. He be-lieves that the reputation would hurt him politically. When he was last before the people of thio as a candidate for re-election, he denied strenuously the statement that he had made plans for a magnificent stone dwelling opposite Franklin park. He said that it was a campaign lie, Nevertheless the senator built the house and he is now living in it. Mrs. Sherman has christened it "An Old Man's Folly."

Most of the great men who have entered the senate poor have left it poorer. This is true, too, of members of the house. Of course there are remote instances of men who have saved money out of their salar ies. One southern member boasted at the end of his term that he had lived on his mileage and stationery allowance and saved the whole of his salary—\$10,000—in two years. Martin, of Texas, undoubtedly took away \$7,500 of his salary. But these are the exceptions. Cabinet service, too, is expensive. Secretary Noble in the last administration encroached on his private fortune. Secretary Tracy said that if President Harrison had been re-elected he would not have remained in the cabinet because he could not afford to. The only person who made any money out of office-holding in that ad-ministration was the president. A president usually saves a good deal out of his salary. And sometimes he has opportunities to increase his store by legitimate investment.

President Cleveland is possibly the best
Illustration in public life today of the man who has profited while w politics. He came to Washington comparatively poor. He went away with a modest little fortune saved out of his salary and made in real estate investments. Since that time by fortunate speculation made on the advice of men with a whom his high office had brought him in contact, he has increased his wealth until now he is considered a rich man. Following in the footsteps of his chief, Secretary Daniel S. Lamont has made profitable use of the acquaintances he formed during his term as private secretary to the presi-dent, and he has a tidy little income now GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

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SOUTHBOUND.

NORTHBOUND.

No. 35.	No. 14	Eastern Time.	No. 127.	No 41.
Daily.	Daily.	Except Atlanta.		Daily
€ 30 am	5 05 pm	Lv Atlanta Ar U. Depot.CityT'e.	7 30 am	6 45 pm
10 05 am	8 13 pm	Lv Athens Ar	6 16 am	8 08 pm
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		Ar Abbeville Lv		3 14 pm
		Ar Greenwood Lv		2 41 pm
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		ArRaleighLv		
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Ar Winder Lv 6 40 am
Ar Athens Lv 5 30 am

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# RECEIVER'S SALE

Stock of John M. Miller

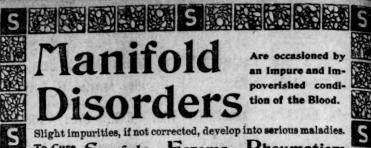
By virtue of an order signed on the 23d day of January by his honor, J. H. Lumpkin, judge, in the case of Ray Wellborn et al. vs. John M. Miller, I will, as receiver of the assets of John M. Miller, I will, as receiver of the assets of John M. Miller, as receiver at his later place of business, No. 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Gh., scaled bids until 5 o'clock p. m. February 24, 1894, for the stock of goods, accounts, notes, other evidences of indebtedness, store fixtures, etc., in bulk, Said stock of goods consisting of stationery, books, blank books, office supplies, such Christmas goods as are usually kept in such a store, store counters, showcases, office safe, cash register, etc., as per inventory of file in clerk's office of Fulton county, less such goods as have been and may be sold by me before day of sale.

Scid goods can be seen in bulk in said store above mentioned. Terms, cash, and bids to state amount in dollars and cents offered by each bidder. G. T. OSBORN,

Receiver for John M. Miller.

BISHOP & ANDREWS,
Attorneys for Receiver.



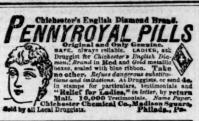


Are occasioned by an Impure and Impoverished condi-

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Slight impurities, if not corrected, develop into serious maladies. To Cure Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism and other troublesome diseases is required a safe and reliable remedy purely vegetable. Such is S. S. S. It removes all im-purities from the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system. Thousands of cases of the worst forms of blood diseases have been

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 Lemon Elixir, 35 and
 75

 Simmons Liver Medicine, 15 and
 75

 Hostetter's Bitters
 75

 Hoff's Extract of Malt, per dozen
 3 50

Bradycrotine..... Antimagrane..... Carter's Pills..... Tutt's Pills..... Morse's Indian Root Pills .. 

Extract Lemon, per pint.....

Con. Extract Vanilla, per pint...... 1 2 Richmond Hair Dye.... Cyclone Liniment..... All goods delivered promptly.

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RECEIVER'S SALE. By virtue of an order of the superior court of Fulton county, in the case of The American Press Association vs. The Atlanta Herald Newspaper Company, I will sell at private sale the printing outfit and prop-erty of said Herald Newspaper Company, I will sell at property of said
ATLANTA HERALD NEWSPAPER CO., consisting of one Hoe perfecting press, stereotyping outfit, wetting machine, boiler, electric motor, shafting pulleys, beiting, stock of metal, ink and paper. Alsa the outfit of type, stands, cabinets, stones, galleys, proof press, etc. Also the office furniture, consisting of iron safe, desks, tables, chairs, etc., now located at 48 Edgewood avenue. Bids are asked for upon all the foregoing in lots or in bulk for cash, the bids to be delivered to me on or before Monday 29th January, 1894, at 12 o'clock m. The outfit exceptionally good, the machinery of the best make and in first-class condition. Person inspection is invited.

Jan23-5t

REAL ESTATE SALES

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\$9,000 buys 192 feet front on E. T., V. & G. R. R.; also street and alley; fronts the side of the three-quarter mile circle. Res-

sonable terms. \$32,500 buys store 351/2 feet front and over 130 feet average depth, in the very heart of city. Owner was offered \$40,000 for this two years. ago, but can make use of some money now and hence this very low fig.

\$3.500 buys nice 6-room house and 1 Brotherton street, near Forsyth st.; 22,30 cash; balance October 31, 1895, with

\$5,000 buys 12-room house, lot 54x140 to alley, on Washington st.; one-third cash, balance easy. \$4,200 buys 114x188 on Auburn ave., near

Mr. Glenn's residence. \$750 buys beautiful lot 44x125 to alley, on Linden ave., near Fort st. ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree st.

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Real Estate and Loaus. FARMS—We can sell you any kind of farm from a acres to 1,000 acres near Atlanta. \$60—Front foot for the cheapest lot on the Boulevard, near Angier avenue. A bar-

gain. \$1,000—Front foot for store property in square of car shed. Very desirable and

square of car sned very desirate an eneap.

\$2,250—Beautiful Houston street lot near Jackson, 50x150, ironting two street, worth \$3,000.

\$5,250—Capitol avenue house and lot, spendidly located, near Clarke street, large lot \$1,800—Nice cottage and corner lot in block of institute at Decatur. Very cheap.

\$3,500—6-room house, lot 100x312, corner lot, fronting Georgia railroad, nice shade, Decatur.

MONEY-To loan, 6, 7 and 8, improved city property. Office, '2 E. Alabama street. Telephone 363.

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REALESTATE OFFERS \$4,700 for choice Merritts avenue home of 7 rooms, 2-story, new slate roof, water, gas, bath, electric bells, etc., stable, carriage house and servant's house. Lot \$5xi80 feet. Very desirable and the price is low.

Liberal terms. \$250 an acre for 5 to 10 acres, less than \$ 250 an acre for 5 to 10 acres, 1255 that miles from the city and ½ mile from two car innes. Lies level, is all cleared and very rich. Well watered. Some good very rich Well watered. Some good to very easy terms. Just the grapes on it. Very easy terms. Just the place for a fancy truck farm and mar-

\$2,500 for Jackson street lot, 50x150 feet, next to corner Highland avenue. Better than anything on the street at the price. \$4,000 for choice corner lot, 50x195 feet to alley on Piedmont avenue. Elevated, level and shady. All city improvements and elec-

tric car line in front of it. \$110 per front foot for the choicest vacant corner lot on Peachtree, that can be

tric car line in front of it.

3110 per front foot for the choicest vacant corner lot on Peachtree, that can be bought for anything like that price. Is 107x225 feet to alley, lies high and level and has on it a number of choice shade trees. Very liberal terms.

\$200 each for a number of very pretty lots, 50x185 feet each to alley at Decatur, right at Georgia railroad depot, dummy and electric lines and Agnes Scott institute. They are covered with trees. Terms % cash, balance easy monthly payments. Ornewood Park lots from \$400 up. The choicest suburban property near the city. Many handsome, new residences being built there. Neighborhood, surroundings and transportation facilities all that could be desired. Special inducements to those who build nice houses. Call for maps and full particulars.

12-room, new and modern style, 2-story, slate roof residence on one of the best streets on the north side. Every modern convenience. Beautiful grates, mantels and gas fixtures, elevated lot, 75x145 feet. East front; large stable and servant's house; electric cars at door; no better neighborhood in the city. Value \$15,000. Will exchange for smaller place in city or well located farm.

GOODE, BECK & CO., Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

G. W. ADATR.

G.W. ADAIR REAL ESTATE,

14 Wall Street, Kimball House. These are hard times and business is dull. We all agree on that. Customers are

very scarce, BUT I HAVE ONE. He has the money and wants to buy a cosy, nice, T-room house on a good street; north side preferred. Will pay as much \$3.500, but must be convinced that he is getting a great bargain.

If you have such a place and have an inclination to convert it into money, and are willing to take a hard-times, "present-administration" price for it, come right in and see me. This is no bluff. I mean business

G. W. ADAIR.

Beal Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

40 acres three miles beyond Buckhead, all in timber; \$600 buys it; well worth \$1,200; one-half cash, balance 12 months; non-resident owner. This is a pix-up. W. M. Scott & Co.

40-acre farm on Western and Atlantic railroad, at Vining's station; new 5-room house that cost \$1,100; will exchange for good city property; non-resident owner; price, \$1,800. W. M. Scott & Co.

Marietta, Ga.—We have a 30-acre farm three-fourths of a mile from depot, just beyond national cemetery, beautiful location, surrounded by choice homes; good 5-room dwelling, etc. Will exchange for city property, \$2500. W. M. Scott & Co.

How is this for an investment? We have customer who paid \$2,000 for block bounded by three streets, 187x230, on which he built twelve 4-room house, which, by building all at one time, he had built at \$350 each, and one 12-room house which cost \$1,000. his outday being \$1,500. This is mortgaged for \$1,750, nearly four years to run. Now the property rents for filio per month; this equity cost \$5,750, and \$2,500 buys it cash. Scott & Co.

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& CO.

North Pryor Entrance.

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30-acre farm depot, just betiful location,
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### HIS MSS. STOLEN.

A Michigan Author Loses a Valuable Piece of Copy in Atlanta.

AN ATLANTA NEGRO THIEF GOT IT

And Detective Green Recovered It Yesterday - Cliff McCoy's Penitence. Police Items o. Yesterday.

Coated with a fortnight's accumulation of dirt and soot, the manuscript copy of a book just ready for the press was found a book just ready for the press was found by Detective Green yesterday afternoon, se-curely tucked away in a little nook under the extensive platform of the Atlanta Cot-ton Compress Company. The valuable find brought joy to the heart of an anxious author, who, since

heart of an anxious author, who, since January 12th, has been mourning the loss of his prized manuscript. When found yesterday afternoon, it was in a small bundle composed of numerous books, which were stolen at the same time the burglar pos-

stolen at the same time the burgiar pos-sessed himself of the manuscript. The manuscript was the property of Dr. W. O. Palmer, of Battle Creek, Mich., a gentleman wigely known for his religious works and literary attainments. He reached the city about a month ago on a business rip. His valise, containing the manuscript and a number of valuable books and papers was stolen, and the loss reported to the detectives. Dr. Palmer was greatly dis-tressed over his loss as he prized his manu-

ressed over his loss as he prized his manuscript very highly.

Detective Green went to work on the case without the vestige of a clue. A few days ago he got on track of the value and recovered it from the possession of Henry Parks, a thief whom he arrested for burglary. The negro yesterday confessed where he had hidden the manuscript and other valuable papers under the platform of the compress company. The manuscript was badly soiled and faded from exposure to the weather, but was not ruined and Dr. Palmer was overjoyed when the detective Palmer was overjoyed when the detective

Cliff McCoy, one of the toughest of ju-venile offenders, was released from the city stockade yesterday under circumstances exceptionally sad. He is one of the constant inmates of the city prison and is as bright and pert as he is tough. He is a pal of Gip South, and did all sorts of devil-nent, and was a perpetual worry to the

Recently the recorder has grown into the habit of sending young McCoy to the stockade for a term of thirty days on gen-eral principles. Just after Christmas he got a sentence of thirty days and has been

Yesterday his mother, her eyes suffused

Yesterday his mother, her eyes suffused with tears, called on the recorder and begged for Cliff's release. "His little brother's dead," she sobted, "and I want Cliff to go to the funeral. He may be a bad boy, but he loved his brother."

As she intimated, Cliff's one redeeming trait was his love for his brother, and when he was told of his death he broke down and cried for the first time in months and months. He was deeply penitent and made a solemn yow never to get into trouble a solemn vow never to get into trouble again. The recorder allowed Cliff to go

There was a serious cutting affray on Decarur street in front of police headquarters last night, which may result in the death of a negro who figures often in police cir-

Bob Love and Shell Haynes, two negroes well known to the police, became involved in a quarrel and Love whipped out a knife and slashed Haynes in a brutal manner. Haynes was badly cut about the throat and head and dropped from loss of blood. He was carried to the Grady hospital where his wounds were attended to. His wounds are very serious and may take a fatal turn. Love escaped, although closely fol-lowed by Patrolman Grant.

Hiram O'Neal a big negro of prize fighting proportions, got into a serious difficulty yesterday afternoon. He has been borrwing money recently form Mr. Hancock, a money lender with an office in the old capitol building, and some dispute arose over the

ter talking in a heated way with two of the gentlemen in the office, one of them, Mr. Wright, drew a dangerous looking hatchet wright, drew a dangerous looking natchet and threw it at him. He grabbed up the hatchet to defend himself and says that another gentleman in the office drew a platol and pointed it at him. The timely appearance of Patrolman Sheperd prevented a serious termination of the difficulty.

Mrs. Rudd, the lady taken in charge day before yesterday to be tried for lunacy, will not be sent to the asylum. It has been de-cided that her derangement is not of a very serious nature, and as her young child would be left alone if she were sent away, it was deemed best to send her to the Home for the Friendless, which was done. She will be given a refuge there, and it is hoped that she will in time re-

### SAVED BY THE JURY.

From The Hartford Times.

Judge Greengoods had gone to the dinner, having announced his intention to return at o'clock, unless summoned sooner by the

The prisoner had been led over the covered corridor into the jail to await his fate in the cell where murderers were always kept, as the great fron ring in the center of the floor for their better securing attention ing attested.

The reporters had hurried away with their notes, first arranging for telephone calls when a verdict was reached. High above the judge's bench ran a gal-lery. At the end nearest the window was

Before this door sat a court officer, and behind it were the jury discussing, and so vigorously, too, that again and anon a muffled sound would descend to those who

These were few in number-the janitor of the building, the clerk, who lived out of town and had brought a lunch with him; three or four attendants, the blind crier dozing in his chair, and, in the further

corner of the spectators' seats an old wo-man and a 'young girl.

The former of these two was stiff and motionless, her features set sternly, and her eyes burning with a flerce desire. The latter was slight and yielding; she

swayed from the weakness that terror had brought, and would have rested her head on her companion's arm had not an unregognized cantipathy prevented. Finally this young girl spoke.
"Grandma," she said, "why does that

man sit without that door?" "He is on guard, my child, to see that the jury are secure and unmolested. "But why should they be locked up?"

"In order that they may render a verdict and thus punish the wicked."
"But surely each one must have known what he believed when the case was fin-ished, and confining them won't cause them to change."

"No, but discussion may." But that wouldn't be their unanimous judgment then, and who can say but that the weak and foolish may not sometimes be right? Tesides, they must be hungry be right? Resides, they must be hungry and tired and cross. And when people are cross they are unfair. O, what a dreadful

"What a dreadful thing, rather, is murder. Think of your only brother done to death by the Barlings. I only wish the old days of drawing and quartering had re-

turned."
Patty Knowles shrank still further away

Patty Knowles shrank still further away from the stony bosom and tried to think, as it thoughts could bring comfort.

Was it true that she with her grandmother was awaiting in court the verdict which should shamefully destroy their enemy, and that enemy her old comrade, Tommy Barling?

Yet he would be acquitted, how could she doubt, when the jurymen as well as she

had heard his frank, simply story, and had seen the candor of his beautiful face? Hadn't Tommy explained that he was re-moving the obstruction from the track when the "wildcat" so unexpectedly came around the curve and struck it and was de-

Couldn't they understand why he re-Couldn't they understand why he remained silent when asked how he happened to be there? Surely, any one could see that he had discovered his brothers' plot and had striven to thwart it, but was now too loyal to implicate them.

And yet when he had refused to answer, the judge, who turely should be impariation as well as word, had swung in action as well as word, had swung

in action as well as word, had swung around impatiently in his chair, and the district attorney had smiled, O, so ironi-cally, and shrugged his shoulders, and "You see, gentlemen. See?"

And yet there were those two who had believed; perhaps they would keep their faith. Since the jury remained out there must be some who doubted, and if they doubted now, why should they not always

There came a roar from the juryroon and a crash as if a heavy settee had been overturned. From the group of court offi-cers around the clerk's desk arose a guffaw. "But I will be true to him," resolved Patty, as with firm-set lips and flashing eyes she straightened herself in unconscious similarity to her grandmother. "I I could save him I would die for him, tha

At the further end of the county, amid the arid sand plants, the Barings and the Knowleses had occupied adjacent farms for many years. The railway ran in front of their dwellings, and the young men had grown up half farmers, half linemen, glean-ing from the two occupations livelihood and recreation

There had been a constant feud between the two families, sprung from some forgotten trivial cause, but enhanced into bitterness through paucity of daily interest.
The pwere three Barling boys, of whom Thomas, the defindant, was the youngest and one Knowles, the brother of Patty This latter had encountered one evening the two elder Barlings at the village tavern and a quarrel and a scuffle had ensued.

and a quarrel and a scuffle had ensued.

It was the following day that a "wildcat" train, of which young Knowles was
the engineer, was deralled and he was
thrown from the cab and killed.

Thomas Barling was seen running away
from the place where the accident occurred.

Als brothers disappeared, but the detect-His brothers disappeared, but the detect

ives, incited by liberal rewards, caused the arrest of the lad, claiming that it was he who set the obstruction on the track.

His prescnee, his flight, his terror, certain incoherent words which he had uttered on his apprehension, constituted the main points of the case against him

points of the case against him.

Solemnly the great clock in the courtroom beat out the dragging moments. The
balliffs droned stories and yawned. The
clerk scribbled on the back of papers. The old woman sat erect, motionless, in tent, like another Sphinx, awaiting the culmination of burning desires.

Then from the ujryroom there came a shout—an exultant laugh, Something bar

happened.
With professional acuteness the officers stood alert, like beagles straining at 11 of leash. The crier awoke and stretched his arms and feebly rapped the desk with his

Key, proclaiming silence.

There was a sharp, demanding rap on the door of the juryroom. Its drowsy guardian sprang to his feet and unlocked it. There sprang to his feet and unlocked it. There were whispers, and then once more the door was closed, the bolt was shot, the sentinel sat at his post. He was big with the consciousness that every eye was upon him, big in the possession of a secret which be had no right to know.

It was nearing the time for the judge'a return. The clerk set dockets and pen and paper in order.

return. The clerk set dockets and pen and paper in order.

There was one whose post was by the door at the end of the gallery leading to the juryroom, which opened upon the main stairway of the building. The guardian of the juryroom was his friend, and as he passed whispered a single word. The bailiff stepped to his place and beyond.

The front door swung open, a dignified form entered. He recognized it, and in an instant was leaping down the stairs.

nstant was leaping down the stairs.

And in another instant Judge Greengoods And in another instant Judge Greengoods knew at what verdict the jury had arrived, knew that the solemn words which he had mentally arranged during his walk thither had not been marshaled in vain. Many sharp eyes had noticed the passing of that single word from officer to officer

and ere the crier had begun his sonorous proclamation, bailiffs and attorneys and sheriff and prisoner knew that the verdict sherift and prisoner knew that the was "guilty."

Patty knew it, and a great sob swelled her heart and hardened into a resolution. In this moment of exeremity, when human and divine powers had coalesced against him, she would be by her old playmate's ride to comfort to sustain, to bless!

vall came the jury-swaggering, hesitating,

strutting.

The jury took their seats, these two men in the places which they had occupied during the trial, Nos. 7 and 8 fn the rear row, directly behind the foreman. From the ante-room came Tommy, and sat by his lawyer, alongside of the table in front of the judge's bench

yer, alongside of the table in front of the judge's bench.

"Call the roll, Mr. Clerk," said Judge Greengoods, and as that functionary obeyed each juryman answered "present"—compacently, so, too, excepting Nos. 7 and 8, who looked as if they wished very much they were elsewhere.

No. 7 was a tall, sheder, bent young man, awkward and bashful, who was perpertually blishing, either because people were looking at him or because he imagined they were. He also stammered.

No. 8 was a short, thick-set, aggressive-appearing old gentleman, very deliberate in action, slightly deaf, but ever ready to slay any one who imputed such a defect to him.

in action, slightly deal, but ever ready by any one who imputed such a defect to him.

"Stend up." said the clerk to the prisoner. And Tommy arose and stood with folded arms, a tragile, yet intrepid Ajax defying the lightning.

The court officer at the little gammaturally more interested in the proceedings than in his duty. He moved forward and Patty slipped within the rail.

"Let the prisoner look upon the jury, let the jury look upon the prisoner," continued the clerk. "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

The foreman dropped his hat and foided his overcoat and struggled to his feet.

In that silent instant of suspense there was a fluttering sound, and Patty flew to her old playmate's side. She threw one arm about his neck and stood with the other extended toward the jury box like a guardian angel performing her mission.

She upraised her face, glowing with the light of love, and Tommy bent his head and kissed her tremulous lips.

"We have," answered the foreman. "We find the prisoner"—but here arose confusion.

From the seats behind him, aroused into

find the prisoner—but here arose confusion.

From the seats behind him, aroused into
action by the touching tableau, Nos. 7 and
8 sprang forward on either side, both noisy,
incoherent ind indignant.

From the spectators' space an ancient
fury, with blazing eyes and twitching fingers, was menacingly advancing.

"Silence! Order!" cried Judge Greengoods,
rapping sharply, and the crier reiterated
his command. The bailiffs rushed to their
nosts.

his command. The balling rushed to their posts.

One caught the grandmother at the little gate and forced her back; another gently placed Patty in a chair, but she leaned against the prisoner and clung to his hand and anointed it with her tears.

Once more the silence of suspense prevailed.

"We find him guilty, your honor," blurted the foreman. "Or, at least, I thought we did, but these two gentlemen seem to object."

the foreman.

did, but these two gentlemen seem to object."

Then again there was confusion. The district attorney, his assistant, the defendant's counsel, were on their feet together and talking at once.

"Sit down!" thundered Judge Greengoods.

"Mr. Clerk, poil that jury."

"Guilty," answered the foreman in response to his name, and "guilty" answered the succeeding five.

Then came No. 7s turn. He sprang forward, apoplectic with determination to express himself, and for once unconscious of his own personality. "Not suilty" he screamed, "and I've been trying to say so ever since we retired."

Then No. 8 deliberately set each foot in place and arose.

"Your honor," he said, "I am thoroughly convinced of the defendant's innocence, and I understood that we all were. I am a man, sir, not apt to be mistaken, and there must be some chicanery at work here. I beg to say that I am prepared to maintain my judgment for the rest of my natural life."

"It is evident, your honor," said the pris-

bes to say that the rest of my natural life."

"It is evident, your honor." said the prisoner's counsel. "that there has been a mistrial. I would ask that the jury be dismissed and the defendant released on his own recognizance, unless, indeed, my learned brother will agree to an order of nolle prosequi-"
"Never!" exclaimed the district attorney

with an oratorical swing. "Never. I have a duty, sir, a sacred duty that I owe to the people of this great commonwealth which sustains me."

"There, there!" interrupted Judge Greengoods. "Of course, of course. I dismiss the jury and continue the case into the next term. The prisoner is remanded without bail. Adjourn court, Mr. Crier."

The sheriff led his prisoner away, the lights were turned out, and the great building was left to the ghosts and sorrows and the echoes of sobs. And little Patty, driving home with her wrathful grandmother, dared smile through her tears.

But before the next term news came of the violent death of the elder Barling boys in a foreign land and of their prior confession and assertion of their brother's innocence.

cence.

Impotent rage increased the weight of vears until they crushed the grandmother into her grave. The feud between the two families was buried with her, and over their joint farms Patty Barling now presides as happy mistress.

Bullying Cross-Examiner Discomfited. From Ram's fiorn.
Such an experience as here related has a tendency to make us question ourselves as to whether we really are ever sure of any-

thing:

There was an exhibition of legal skill in an Ohio county court several years ago.
The case was a murder, and a cross-roads
lawyer was retained for his reputed skill in
criminal cases. On cross-examination, he
went at the witness after this manner: "Now (ahem), Mr. Tompkins, you say you saw the defendant kill the man?"

'How did he kill him?" "He shot him with a revolver."
"How do you know?"
"I saw him."
"Sid you see the revolver?"

"Certainly. "Did you see it revolve?" "Aha! How did you know it was a revol-

"It looked like one." "Umph! Did you see him pull the trigger?"
"No, of course not."
"Ah! Then you admit he didn't pull the

rigger?"
"I saw the blaze and smoke." "Did you see any bullet in the blaze and smoke; would the blaze and smoke have "Of course not."

"Then what danger was there in firing? "The bullet was found in the victim" "Did you see any bullet strike the deceas-

"Of course not." The attorney solemnly arose and addressed the court: "If your honor please, we would like to introduce testimony in impeachment. Here is a man who swears that he saw one man kill another with a revolver, yet he neither saw the bullet leave the pistol nor strike the victim. He didn't even see the man pull the trigger." "Are you addressing the court?" asked the

"Why certainly, if your honor please."
"How de you know?"
"Why, your honor certainly hears me."
"Yes, but you neither see your words leave your mouth nor strike the court's ears."
The attorney sat down.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches," Price 25 cents. Sold only

PUBLIC OPINION.

Charlotte Observer: This paper has neve yet followed any man, no matter how big he was, off the democratic platform, and, please God, it never will. Boston Herald: They say our minister at

Honolulu is personna non grata to President Dole, but he is probably no more so than the Hawalian minister at Washington is to the present administration. It might conduce to the general smoothness if both of these ministers should retire. New York World: The charge that Mc-Kinley has but one speech will no longer hold good. He fires the northern heart by declaring that the Wilson bill was framed, by rebel brigadiers, and then he informs the

southern people that the measure is espe-cially designed to ruin their particular in-dustries. This streak of versatility is a great innovation for McKinley. Poughkeepsie Eagle: The New York World calls upon the administration to re-call Minister Willis from Honolulu, as a person who has plotted for the overthrow of the government is not a proper person for a representative to that government. But why make a scapegoat of Willis? He

simply did reluctantly what he was told to do. Why not put the blame on the man who told him to do it? Louisville Courier Journal: The Philadel-phia Inquirer, not realizing in the darkness of its own concett that the American bird is too old to be any longer caught with such chaff, feels to remark that "already wage have gone down in anticipation of the passage of the Wilson bill." We suppose also that it was anticipation of the passage of the Wilson bill that caused over 500 strike in protected industries against reduction of wages in the year following the passage of the McKinley bill.

MR. CARLISLE IN GEORGIA.

Sandersville Progress: Secretary Carlisle has decided to issue bonds in order to restock the empty treasury of the government. This action is not looked on favorably by the majority of the people, though

it is pleasing to the goldbugs. Gwinnett Herald: Taking it for granted that more money was absolutely necessary that more money was absolutely necessary to protect the credit of the government, and that it would have been impossible to pass a bill in time to meet the deficiency, the question will be asked, why did he not coin the silver bullion in the treasury?

Monroe Advertiser: While the condition of the treasury may be such as to compel action upon the part of the secretary for present relief, yet the issuing of bonds will not be an acceptable remedy to the democrats of the country. The bond system is not democratic policy. It is not what the masses of the country want. It is not what the national democratic platform what the national democratic platform demands. It is not such financiering as the rank and file of democrats expected when they put their leaders in power. While the issue of bonds may be a pro tem, relief to the treasury, the masses can see in it no premise of relief to them. This treasury emergency, however, is one of the undesirable bequests left to democracy by the republican administration, and perhaps Mr. Carlisle's course is the best that can be done under the circumstances. But if the democratic congress now holding the reins of national legislation fail or refuse to devise other methods of financial relief than vise other methods of financial relief than issuing bonds they will spread over the nation a cloud of disappointment.

TALK OF THE DAY.

Galveston News "The constitution is in the way," exclaims an exchange, while ar-guing for the free coinage of money by eve-ry state. It is certainly unnecessary to explain to this brother and many others that this is just what constitutions are male for They are useless unless they are in some

Providence Journal: It should be observed Providence Journal: It should be observed that two of the most highly protected countries in the world, Italy and the United States, are undergoing the severest financial hardships, and that, with all their high tariffs they cannot raise sufficient revenues. And in Italy they have an army to support, while here there are only small carrisons. while here there are only small garris and large pensions.

And large pensions.

Kansas City Journal: The populist rumpus between Governor Lewelling and Mrs. Lease would be of very little consequence to the public if it were not for the evidence that it furnishes of the total unfitness of their party for the responsibilities of government. It is small business all around, and will serve well as a cap to the climax of the exhibition of populist incompentency for public responsibilities.

Fire at Senoin. Fire at Senoin.

Senoia, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)—The store of L. J. McLane & Bro., was burned this morning at 4 o'clock. The origin of the fire is unknown. The stock was worth about \$5,000. The insurance was \$2,800, in the Hartford company. Keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sar-saparilla. If you decide to bur Hood's Sarsa-pantila, do not be persuaded to take any other. DANGER JUST AHEAD.

Prominent Professor Speaks About the Threatening Things Abrond at This Time of the Year. "It is surprising how many people are suffering today from so-called coughs, colds and influenza."

The remark was made by a very priminent professor, connected with one of the leading New York hospotals. Continuing, he said:

nent professor, connected with one of the leading New York hospotals. Continuing, he said:
"It is not these things that are troubling people, but it is an advanced form of our old enemy, the grip. People feel out of sorts, sneeze, have pains in the muscles and bones, have no appetite, lose all interest in the world and wonder what is the matter. It is the grip; nothing eise.
"Now, all such symptoms need to have prompt treatment. The attack must be met and repelled at once, or it is certain to run into something serious. I know of but one way to certainly avoid these troubles which are now so common, and that is to immediately ocunteract them by using a good, pure, strong stimulant. Nothing of the ordinary kind, but something pure and scientific. For this purpose nothing has ever equaled Duffy's Pure Mait Whisky, which is acknowledged today by physicians and scientific people to be the only pure medicinal mait whisky upon the market."

The words of the professor are true and they carry a wonderful meaning to many men and women who are suffering with the first symptoms of grip, or else grip in its advanced stages. For all such people we offer a word of advice, which is to take the best means to overcome these troubles and do not permit any dealer to swerve you from your purpose to have that which has proven itself by years of use to be the best and purest stimulant in the world.

### F. J. STILSON.

JEWELER.

### 55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliab e goods Fair dealings and bottom prices.



# This Week

Takes pick and choice from our finest trousers. worth from \$6 to \$8.50. Remember, "our finest" are equal to any merchant tailors. No matter what others ask you for suits and overcoats, see ours before you buy. We'll sell you

'The High Art Glothing' ("The Best in America,")

as cheap or cheaper, than others ask for inferior goods and your money back if your purchase is not satisfactory.

An Evil Trade.

Danger to the Public from Misleading Advertisements of Bogus Medical Practioners.

Physicians now estimate that more than one out of every ten persons in this country, suffer from some form of private disease peculiar to the sex. What renders it the greatest evil of our country is its deceitfulness—the stealthy character of its first appearance. No very serious results attending its first stages, the sufferer is sometimes unconclous of having a disease at all until he has it in the rooted chronic form. Of course, the proper step for zny one detecting symptoms of the malady is to go at once to some trustworthy physicician. Dr. Hathaway & C. are probably the best—that is to say, their system of treatment as genuine specialists is the system that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

the best—that is to say, their system of treatment as genuine specialists is the system that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

The trouble is that diseases peculiar to men and women are the most treactierous of all diseases. They will "possum" a cure—that is, they will seem to be cured under aimost any kind of treatment. There are drugs and mixtures that will temporarily relieve or hide the bad symptoms and make the sufferer think that he is entirely recovered. That makes him grateful and he gives his advertising doctors a statement telling the world of their skill. Presently he discovers his mistake. He finds that his horrible disease, instead of being remedied and ended, has only been lulled to sleep like a toothache under opium. The disease has simply "possumed." And it is this deceltfulness of these diseases that offers such an opportunity for money-making to bogus "specialists." Any horse doctor—a physician without medical knowledge enough to treat a wart—can apply those wicked remedies and lull the sufferer into a belief that he has been miraculcusly healed. Then, with dupes enough, he can readily fill whole pages of newspapers with the statements of grateful "cured patients." Then, if the advertisement be sufficiently pretentious and misleadine, dupes will continue to cater the trap till the imposition is publicly exploded and the authorities take hold, as they have done in this and some of our neighboring cities. It is a vile trade!

The proper course is to go to some regular reputable specialist, who, like Dr. Hathaway & Co., have for the last ten years been known to all and who, by their able, faithful and conscientious service, have won the respect and confidence of the entire community.

it is one thing to be only a talking spe-cialist and another thing to be a positive PRACTICING SPECIALIST. To actually limit yourself to and keep your word, though you sometimes lose money by it, is just what is done by

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

TRUE SPECIALISTS.



Syphilis, Surictures, Hydroceie, Diseased or Unnatural Discharges, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Nervous Nervous Debility. Night Losses, Varicocele,

Piles, Catarrh and Liseases of Women.

Call on or address D., HATHAWAY & CO., 200 S. broad st., rooms 24 and 35, nman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

The cold weather naturally suggests warm underwearslim pocketbooks suggest low prices—want underwear that fits? Everybody's underwear "fits"—you only have to turn

up sleeves or drawer legs or get drawers half a foot too big around so that your ankles won't be cold. That's the usual kind of "underwear to fit." Nobody has our kind of sleeve and drawer lengths for different shaped men. All the annoyances you have unnecessarily borne are done away with. Underwear is the keystone of the whole structure of a man's dress. If you want right-fitting underwear at right

### GLOVES.

Do you wear gloves? The next question is, how do your gloves wear? The latter question is as important as the first. If you buy your gloves from us the latter question need not worry you-for we sell only the best. All

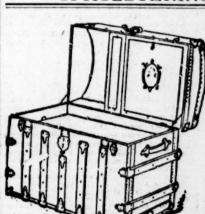
George Muse Clothing Co., 38 Whitehall.

P. S.-We sell siuts and overcoats, too.

R. T. CORBETT.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, DRAPERIES, SHADES

AND CURTAINS. 49 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.



## DO YOU NEED A TRUNK

A VALISE? They must go; you need one. Fearful cut in Trunks and Valises. The Fearful cut in Trunks and Valises. The ottom has dropped out.
Bridal Trunks, worth \$15, now at \$3.
Leather Saratoga, worth \$12, now at \$7.
Zinc Trunks, worth \$6, now at \$3.
Sole leather Valise, worth \$5, now at \$3.
Leather Club Bags, worth \$2.75, now at \$4.
Leather Club Bags, worth \$2.75, now at \$4. \*1.50.
BE QUICK! BE QUICK! BE QUICK!
Now is your time for bargains.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY. & KAUFMANN 92 WHITEHALL STREET.

Petition for Charter of Cotton States and International Exposition ;

and International Exposition

Company.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF
FULTON.—To the Superior Court of Said
County: The petition of S. M. Inman, W.
D. Grant, R. D. Spalding, Charies A. Coilier, R. B. Bullock, S. F. Woodson, Clark
Howell, J. G. Oglesby, W. A. Hemphill,
H. H. Cabaniss, Anton Kontz, R. J. Lowry,
J. W. English, E. P. Chamberlin, M. F.
Amorous, Joseph Hirsch, J. R. Wylie, E.
C. Peters, C. E. Harman, John A. Fittes,
Forrest Adair, Phil H. Harraison, B. F.
Walker, W. G. Raoul, H. T. Inman, Frank
P. Rice, Joseph Thompson, Julius Dreyfus,
Grant Wilkins, John B. Goodwin, J. T.
Glenn and H. E. W. Palmer, all of said
county and state, for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns, shows as
folows:
1. That they desire to be incorporated for

follows:

1. That they desire to be incorporated for the period of twenty years, and made a body corporate and politic, under the laws of said state, under the corporate name of COTTON STATES AND INTERNATION-

AL EXPOSITION COMPANY, and by that name to have the right to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, to make by-laws, binding on its own memoers, not inconsistent with the laws of this state and of the United States, and memoers, not inconsistent with the laws of this state and of the United States, and to alter same at pleasure; to receive donations, to purchase, lease, hold and convey property of every description, to borrow money, issue bonds and to secure payment of same by mortgage or otherwise upon all of its income and property; and generally to have and exercise art of the powers incident to corporations and to do any and all things which may be deemed necessary or convenient to fully carry into effect and accomplish the object of said company.

2. That the amount of capital stock to be employed by said company, shall be \$500,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$100 each, with the right to increase the same, from time to time, to any amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, said capital stock to be paid in by the subscribers thereto, in such manner and at such times and places as the directors of said company, when chosen, may direct.

3. That the general office and place of business of said company shall be in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, said state, with the right to establish such branch offices within and without the limits of this state as may be deemed necessary or desirable.

4. That the object of said corporation and

branch offices within and without the limits of this state as may be deemed necessary or desirable.

4. That the object of said corporation and the particular business proposed to be carried on will be to hold in or near the city of Atianta, in said county and state, an exposition, at such time as may be determined, of the products and resources of the cotton states and other states of the United States and of all other countries, and of the appliances, machinery, inventions and devices used in the cultivation, preparation, manufacture and use of such products and resources, together with exhibitions of works of art and inventions of all persons who may exhibit the same under such rules and regulations as may be determined; that said corporation will make such charges for admission to said exposition and for exhibits and for the use of power, space apd other privileges, and collect the same as may be deemed necessary and proper.

5. That the personal liability of each stockholder shall be limited to the amount on his unpaid subscription to the capital stock.

Wherefore, petitioners pray that when this petition shall have been duly recorded and published as required by law, that then the court will pass an order declaring said petition duly igranted with all the powers hereinbefore mentioned. And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

January 5, 1894.

PALMER & READ.

Attorneys for Petitioners.

January 5, 1894.

January 5, 1894.

PALMER & READ,

Attorneys for Petitioners.

Filed in office January 5, 1894.

Georgia, Fulton County.—The foregoing is a correct copy of original application for charter of Cotton States and International Exposition Company, as appears of file in this office.

Witness my hand and seal of office, January 2, 1894.

G. H. TANNER.

Clerk Superiour Court.

AUCTI ON

AUCTION—At T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson street. Just received several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses to be sold at auction Monday 10 a. m. Also two loads well-broken Texas horses and two loads fine mules Just received. T. A. Shelton.

THE GRAND. Friday and Saturday January 26th and 27th, Matinee Saturday.

GHARLES L. DAVIS \_\_\_AS\_\_\_ UNCLE ALVIN

IN THE FUNNIEST OF ALL PLAYS. ALVIN JOSLIN Accomposited by a GREAT COMPANY, GRAND SCENERY. All the original effects. 180 laughs in 180 minutes. Three hours of constant laughter. Regular prices.

Edgewood Ave. Theatre.

Monday Night, Jan. 29.

MR. EDWARD BAXTER

PERRY

Pianoforte Lecture---Recital.

Admission, including reserved seat, 53

ents. Box sheet at Bolle's book store. No.

53 Peachtree street, opposite Hunnicutt &

Cheney's Expectorant Will cure your Cough.

OPEN 'TILL MAY HOTEL CORDOVA,

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. One of the group of Spanish-Moresque palaces (Ponce de Leon, Alcazar, Cordova). American plan. Rate—3; 3:50, 34 per day. C. B. KNOTT, Manager. Hotel Ponce de Leon opens Jan. 10, 1894.

Receiver's Sale.

By virtue of an order from the judge of the superior court, in the case of Rosenwald & Weil, et al, vs. Caldwell Bros., the undersigned will receive bids (for cash) for the entire stock of said defendants now in the storeroom at No. 9 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., where said stock, with complete inventory thereof, is subject to inspection, the same being a full stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishings, hats, caps, umbrellas, etc. Time for filing bids to expire at 8 o'clock a. m. on January 29, 1894, and all to be submitted, for approval or rejection to the judge of the superior court at 8:30 a. m. on said 20th day of January, 1894. C. B. RRYNOLDS.

Receiver of Caldwell Bros.



# prices try ours!



Pleasant Features

of buying cut glass at our store, you're sure to get what is exactly proper, and THE BEST. We are exclusive agents for "LIBBEY Cut Glass." Do you know of any better? Doesn't it stand to reason that ours is the cheapest? Well, anyway, it is.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
and Engravers.

Engravers.

something exceptionally good-in full quart bottles-no room to kick on these whiskeys-come on now-the trade supplied

### bluthenthal & bickart. "b. & b.," wholesale whiskies, etc.,

phone 378-marietta and forsyth sta

"old oscar pepper" (o. o. p.)

"four aces" whiskey.

### Indispensable in Every good Kitchen.

As every good housewife knows, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong, delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

### Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Children cry for CheneysExpectorant'

### "THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST,"

Call and see what we can do before you purchase elsewhere. We are a home institution and by patronizing us you will be indirectly helping yourselves. May Mantel Co., 115, 117, 119 West Mitchell Street.

### and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of par-ticulars sent FREE. B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanto, Ga. Office 104% Whitehall S:

Before Buying a Vehicle

JAMES E HICKEY,

FINE DISPLAY OF

BROUGHAMS,
VICTORIAS.
VICTORIAS.
EXTENEION TOPS,
SURRIES.
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS
And HARNESS of every Description;
Also FARM WAGONS and DRAYS,
HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS,
FUR and PLUSH ROBES.
No. 27 West Alabama Street.

# Diamonds,

Watches. Fine Goods at Lowest Possible Prices. A. L. DELKIN CO.,

No. 69 Whitehall Street. DRS. W. M. & C. F. DURHAM,

Office 77 1-2 Peachtree Street.

ATLANTA, GA.

Treatment of all Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

REFERENCE:

Their Patients Throughout the South.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM

THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.

o. 108 CANAL STREET,

CINCINNATI,

FROM MANY LIPS

Recorder Calhoun Hears the Story of the Gaston Riot,

FOUGHT ON THE COURTHOUSE STEPS

The Courtroom Filled to Overflowing by the Two Sides Involved-A Deadly Feud Between Them.

One of the richest police court trials that enlivened the monotony of Recorder Calhoun's little court was that in

talch the Gaston and Anti-Gaston factions lashed interests yesterday afternoon. The courtroom was packed from wall to wall with eager black faces, and the railing, inside of which is the space set apart for those interested in court proceedings, was swarming with African humanity, all intensely anxious to see the case through.

A mournful looking yellow negro, with a face swathed in little strips of sticking plaster and spotted with numerous bruises.

plaster and spotted with numerous bruises that gave to him a rather after the ball expression, took his position at the head of a great army of unctious looking negro women and a platoon of negro men. This was Robert Partee, who is temporarily wearing the mantel of Benjamin Gaston, whife the latter is in jail.

The leader of the opposing force is a tall, distinguished looking negro, very black and with a long beard. He looked like an African chief in disguise. He was Elihu H. Belcher, not unknown to the public as the first one of Gaston's followers to break ranks and show disloyalty.

Every witness pushed and shoved and tried to wedge to the front to be the first to tell the thrilling story. And every witness, when he or she was allowed to speak, would not rest content until every detail, however slight its bearing upon the case, had been told.

It appears that the battle occurred on the stairway leading from the street to Justice. plaster and spotted with numerous bruises

It appears that the battle occurred on the stairway leading from the street to Justice Bloodworth's courtroom, and was partic-ipated in and witnessed by at least a half ipated in and witnessed by at least a half hundred of the two factions. They were gathered at the courtroom to attend the trial of Belcher, who has recently been arrested on a charge of larceny after trust in connection with the Gaston affair.

All sorts of charges were made while the two factions loitered on the stairway. One crowd accused a woman of the anti-Gaston crowd of the theft of \$500. This charge came near creating a small sized battle, and the trouble thus caused was shifted to the shoulders of the two recognized cham-

and the trouble thus caused was shifted to the shoulders of the two recognized cham-plons of the factions, Partee and Belcher. The two men accused each other of lying, treachery and various other crimes of great-er or lesser nature, and they finally came to blows. The excitement ran high. The women screamed and the men rushed over each other in their experiess to yet to the women screamed and the men rushed over each other in their eagerness to get to the principals in the combat. The fight between Belcher and Partee, like that between Mitch-ell and Corbett, was rendered all the more bitter by past differences, and the men slugged each other in fine old fashion. Knives were drawn and it was thought a

Knives were drawn and it was thought a general massacre would ensue, but fortunately the police arrived just in the nick of time.

Recorder Calhoun heard the thrilling story recited with heated vividness by at least a half hundred partisans, and the different shades of color that they put into the narative was an interesting study. One old woman said that if "sumpen wurnt dun, dis Gaston business wus gwine to create whole-

Gaston business wus gwine to create wholesale distruction, yit."

The story was told in so many different ways that the recorder had to draw his own inferences in order to get at the truth. Hedecided that both parties were to blame, and said:

"I see into this case: It's Gaston and anti-"I see into this case: It's Gaston and anu-Gaston, and both sides are to blame. I'm go-ing to stop it. There's no telling what will come out of it unless something is done. I'll give you \$10 each, and if there are any more Gaston fusses, you'll have to pay heavily for them."

Rheumatism is a certain indication of acid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this and gives the vital fluid the quality, quantity and color of health. Try it.

To the Mardi Gras at New Orleans and Mobile

via Atlanta and West Point and Louisville and Nashville railroad, the only through car line. Round trip tickets on sale January 30th to February 5th, good to return fifteen days from date of sale.

For sleeping car reservations write to or call on FRED D. BUSH.

D. P. A., L. and N. R. R., 36 Wall St. GEORGE W. ALLEN,

T. P. A. A. and W. P. R. R.,

12 Kimball House, Atlanta.

Jan 27—4t

### 25 Cents

We find the Norfolk oysters in tin so popular, will have a double quantity for sale today. Get a can from the Emery market, No. 3 North Broad.

TO REMAIN IN ATLANTA. Glad News for the People of Atlanta

and Georgia. The Standard Wagon Company is to stay with us. This will be good news to the citizens of Atlanta. Their president, Mr. G. H. Burrows, who has spent some days here, says he cannot afford to give it up. A good business is but a little ways ahead and a good future is sure in the State of the South. The closing out sale will contin The closing out sale will continue for a short time, when the immense stock can be reduced and room made for the new goods ready for 1894 trade.

Richelieu Changes Hands.

Richelieu Changes Hands.

The Richeleu, formerly owned and run by Messrs. Parker & Hall, will in the future be under the management of Dahlheimer & Riqutti. These gentlemen are well known in the city and each having an extensive experience in the business suffices, to say that it will be a great success from the go. The Richelieu is too well known to say anything of its interior appearance, and in the future no pains will be spared in rendering the most courteous attention, and its future customers may depend that everything will be nicely managed and no mistake.

GEORGE B. HURD & CO.'S Large and Varied Line of Fine Sta-

at receiver's sale: also the celebrated real Irish linen notepaper and envelopes at just one-half the regular price, by G. T. Osborn, receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta street.

### PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples. FINE STATIONERY.

George B. Hurd & Co.'s. celebrated fine paper and envelopes, together with a large miscellaneous line, at receiver's sale by G. T. Osborn, receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta street. A veritable family medicine box—Beecham's Pills.

Chaney's Expectorant Will cure your cough

Removal Notice.

We have moved from 21 Alabama street to our own big new store, No. 12 North Forsyth street, on the Forsyth street bridge, where we now have plenty of room, occupying six stories, and now have the largest stock of lead, oil, paint, varnishes, brushes, window and plate glass in the south. Come and see us.

On the Big Bridge.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.

Why cough and annoy the whole audience when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will stop it.

Many Persons are broken wn from overwork or household cares. 3rown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine. Notice.

I have sold the jewelry store which I purchased from the insolvent estate of S. Kaufman, and which I have been run. Ing at No. 70 Whitehall street for the last four months, to C. Kaufman. I will not be connected with the establishment in any capacity in the future. I thank the public for their kind patronage during the time of my ownership. SIG ROSENFELD.

Sing a song of Gold Dust a package full of shine, All the dirt of ages it will undermine; When we learn to use work becomes like play, a happy thought for next house cleaning Day?

Gold Dust Washing Powder the spots on the floor, the dirt on the wall, the finger marks on the doors, the stains on the windows, the grease on the dishes, the tarnish on the silver, are quickly removed.
You can get "other kinds," but they all cost more
money and require more effort.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal.

A great trouble with the world generally, and ihe retailing world particularly, is insincerity. How many retailers consider flaming advertising of inconsequent things the alpha and omega of business push! What folly! Or rather what folly it would be were the public less careless and forgiving.

We learned at the beginning to put facts behind wordsto make the actual fact greater than the statement of it. Take these illustrations:

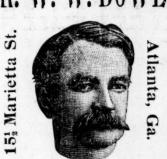
> \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats are \$12.50. \$18.00 Suits and Overcoats are \$15.00. \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats are \$18.00. \$27.50 Suits and Overcoats are \$20.00.

They are all new goods. Nothing the matter with any. They were well bought in respect to value, quality and style. But we want to readjust the stock. Hence the prices go down, and they await you-most positive bargains. It is only by seeing that you can realize their cheapness.



FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS.

Endorsed by the United States
For information address Keeley Institutes,
pondence strictly confidential. ATLANTA, GA. and AUGUSTA, GA.



CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN

**BLOOD DISEASES** 

In both sexes. Consultation at the office free Medicines sent by express in plain box anywhere Modicines sont by express in plain box anywhere Diseases of the Liver and Disestive Organs diseases of the Nervoue System, Nervous Deplity Impaired Vital Powers, Vital Losses, Impotency, Mental Debility and Wasting from various abuses and excesses Nervous Prostration. Paralysis, Cenetipation, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Scrotula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Ulcerated Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Eezema and Skin and Face Eruptions. Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Cystilis, Frequency in Passing Water, Varico-le, Hodrocle Gentto-Urlnary Diseases, Siricture of the Urethra, male and female, Enlarged Prostate, Gonorrhoes, Gleet, The troubles of young and middle-aged men properly treated, Strictly confidential. Twenty years' experience. The best of references. Send stamp for question lists, majo and female. Terms reasonable.

DR. W. W. BOWES, 151/2 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga

PETER LYNCH, 95Whitehall St., and 7 Mitchell St., and Branch Store 201 Peters St.

In addition to his large and varied stock is now receiving and has on hand a large supply of Fireworks, such as Fire Crackers, Cannon Grackers, Torpedoes, Skyrockets, Roman Candles, Christmas Candles, etc. All of the above goods, as well as many others, he keeps at his branch and main stores.

And at his Whitehall street store he has a large assortment of the best Wines and Liquors that can be found in the city of Atlanta or any other city. They consist of Fine Imported Sherry, Port and Madeira Wines, French Brandy, Holland Gin, Irish Whisky, Jamaica Rums, Dublin Porter, English Ale, and his stock of American Whisky, Brandles, Gins, Rums and Wines is complete and of the very best kind—all as low as the lowest for such qualities as they are. they are.
Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Loaded and
Unloaded Shells, Cartridges blank and
loaded.
Terms cash.

TO RENT,

The most desirably located hotel in Augusta, contains 70 rooms, besides office, bar, billiard room, etc., newly papered and painted throughout. Large airy rooms. Every modern convenience. Possession at once No furniture. Price exceedingly low for a prompt applicant. Apply to JOHN W. DICKEY,

. \_ Augusta, Ga.

EDUCATIONAL.

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF ART. Open raily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Classes held morning, afternoon and
night. All branches of art taught.
The One Dollar a Month Night Class.
All kinds of drawing.
Every night from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Address The Grand, (7th floor),
Peachtree street.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 17 E. Cain Street,

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH Taught by native teachers. Trial lossons free. B. COLLONGE, Directors.

Southern Shorthand Business University,

"The Grand," Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. Over 6,000 students in positions. Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, English, etc., taught. Send for catalogue.

Coal for Waterworks Sealed bids will be received until 11

o'clock a. m., February 7th, for the delivery of one thousand, five hundred tons of coal at the Chattahoochee station and one thousand, five hundred tons of coal at the Reservoir station, known respectively as Stations No. 1 and No. 2. Bidders must specify the name of the coal, size and quality. Payments will be made by the 15th of each month following delivery. Cer-tificates of the engineer in charge or each pumping station will be accepted as evidence of the coal having been received. A bond will be required for faithful performance of contract. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids should be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners, Waterworks Office, Atlanta, Ga."
WM. G. RICHARDS,

Superintendent.

BOLLES, & THE STATIONER 53 Peachtree Street,

Directly Opposite Hunnicutt & Bellingrath. BLANK BOOKS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, GAMES.

ALL THE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY. POSTAGE STAMPS ON SALE. Out of town orders promptly attended to.

The Leland, 29-31 HOUST ON STREET.

MRS. L. C. DUNN.

Three Minutes' Walk om Depot ATLANTA, GA.

We have some beautiful silver novelties for euchre prizes. When looking around for something of the kind call in and see AIER & BERKELE

31 and 93 Whitehall Street

# Look Out!

For bargains in all grades Chamber, Parlor and Office furniture during the coming week.

25 Beautiful Silk Tapestry Parlor Suits and fancy pieces.

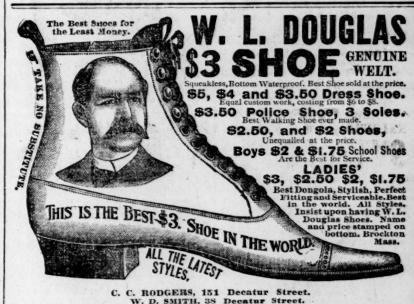
Just opened-The cheapest and handsomest Upholstery work in the South-\$100, \$150, \$200. \$250 and \$300 Parlor, Chamber and Dressingroom Suits can be bought for

# Lents on the Vollar of Factory Lost!

Oak Suits \$13.50, \$15 and \$20, worth double the price.

1,000 Odd Chairs at your own price! P. H. SNOOK & SON.

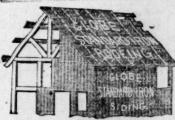
500 Spring Beds and Mattresses:



and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not

SCIPLE SONS.

ANTHRACITE, MONTEVALLO, JELLICO, SPLINT,



WRITE FOR PRICES.

Corrugated, V Crimped and Standing Seam Roof.

Railroad. Machine Shop Mining Supplies. Metal and Woodworking

MACHINERY.

The Brown & King Supply Company.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.

47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.



Leather and Rubber

Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc.

24 P

VOL. XX

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> 3,000 4,000

250 de A lot 2,000 110 de

A lot 3,000 A lot

5,000 30 rol 39 rol 11 fin

200 d A lot 50 do

2,000 A lot  $\Rightarrow TH$ 

A lot 100 d TWO C

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1 lot

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> 3,000 A lot 91 la

A lo Just 37 p 21 la

1,00 90 p

1 lo 300